# The Egyptian Gazette

AUGUST 31. 1905

# SPECIAL ECLIPSE NUMBER

Reports from Five Stations

ASSOUAN, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT-SAID, SUEZ.

Appearing ALEXANDRIA. 2-30 p.m.

Appearing CAIRO . . . 7-30 p.m.

ECLIPSE FIRST - THE REST NOWHERE."

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan. To secure quick transmission, telegram should be marked Via Eastern.

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, uez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Saïd, Suakin. Head

# The Egyptian Gazette



EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS
FROM
ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ,

NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENGA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA, EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA BTO.

## No. 7,281]

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.

EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

# Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commancing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday for the present. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

ARGADIA ... 1 August | China... ... 22 August | BGYPT... ... ... 12 Sept | Marmora ... ... 8 " | Persia. ... ... 29 " | Magedonia... ... 19 " | Marbia. ... ... 15 " | Moldavia... ... 5 Sept. | Caledonia... ... 26 ",

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive.

Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare is £9 to Brindisi.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £22.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

During the Monsoon season the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Thursday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Saturday.

hour of 4.56 p.m. on Saturday.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

For all further information apply to the company's Agencs,

Messers. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd. CAIRO.

George Royle, Esq. PORT-SAID.

Messers. Hasselders & Co. ALEXANDR.

F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintandent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt SUEZ. 3

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCES SUMMER FARER FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE. REDUCES SUMMER FARES FRUM MAY 10 USIUMER INULWOIVE.

R.M.S. "Ortona will leave Suce about Sept. 21 R.M.S. "Optima" will leave Suce about Sept. 22 ROMEWARDS to WAPLES MARSHILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY

R.M.S. "Omrah" will leave Pert Said about August 29 | R.M.S. "Ortent will leave Pert Said about Sept. 12 Reduced Pert-Said to Maples les Class, E 7 3rd Glass, E 8 Reduced Pert-Said to Maples 12 Reduced Pert-Said to Maples 12 Reduced Pert-Said to Maples 12 Reduced Pert-Said to Maples 15 Reduced Pert-Said to Map

Egyptian Consument Officials alleased a relate of 15 % off the above fares.

Sirm tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed abstence of 1/8 fare back if return voyage be made within 8 months of arrival, or shatement of 20 of 0 if return voyage be made within 8 months of arrival. Agents, Caro - Theorem Cook & Sec. Administrative, J. Moses & Co. - Tay all information apply:

Ways. STAPLEDOM & SONS. POET-SAID & FORT-TRWHE (Sues) 31-12-905

## BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

DUYWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIE, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Sucz.

S.S. Staffordshire 6,008 tons, leaves about Angust II.

S.S. Staffordshire 6,008 tons, leaves about Angust II.

S.S. Staffordshire 5,720 tons, teaves about September 14.

(OMEWARDS to MARSHILLES and LOGIDON. Departures from Port Said.

S.S. Lancashire 4,244 tons, leaves about September 18.

ARES from Port Said to Marsellines \$12.0.0. London \$17.0.0. Colombo \$32.10.0. Rangoon \$37.10.0.

Agents - Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Pert Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. II-13-905

#### KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE

PAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE - TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIREUS, SMYRNA, MITTLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vignus, Paris, and London. FALESTENE - SYRIA LIME.

Past steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAIFA (for Jerusslem), CAIFFA (for Nasareth), BEYROUT (for Damasous), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDREITA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

RED SEA LIME.

RED SEA LIME.

Steamers leave Sues fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIM direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passangers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandr
Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at Thos. Cook & Son or other Tourist Agency.

31-12-9

# The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE, Co., Ltd.

1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1806.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.

11-12-905. Pelicies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents.

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited

CAIRC-ALSTANDRIA TRESPROSE.—Rates as follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 for FUNITY CALL-OFFICES; Cairc, Contral Office, Opera Square, and New Par. Hallows in Mark's Muldiange, Service, Development of the Part of nic Call-Offices: Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square, and New Bar; Helouan, Central Office, Maison Purvis, ia, St Mark's Buildings, Egyptian Bar, L. Castelli & Co.; Ramleh, Central Office, San Stefano Casino. 80,4908

## HENDERSON & CO's LINE

Steamers leave Suzz and Port Said fortnightly for London or Liverbook direct.
ric Light.) SALOON (Amidskips) FARE £12. (Latest improvements,)
S.S. Mandalay 6000 Tons will leave FORT SAID about Sept. 3 for London. " Oct. 12 for London. 11

Jegu 5800 ..., Oct. 12 for London.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.

Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (RGYPT) LD., CAIRO;

G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA.

#### Thos. Cook & Son,

(Earry), LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE - LUDGATE CIBCUE LONDON, CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE - CAIRO, DORS SERPHEARD'S HOTEL, Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Lunor, Assuan, Halfa, & Khartum.

CENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS. BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P.&O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their Passages, where steamer plans may be consulted and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued pavable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railway stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

First Class (Farse from Sacs to Sembay ... 281, 5 | Colombo ... 281, 6 | Marrellies 215, 12 | Marrellies 215, 13 | Marrellies 215, 13 | Marrellies 215, 14 | Marrellies 215, 15 | Marrellies 215, 16 |

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED CHENDERSON BRGTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERFOR AND GLASCOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo ithrough to Ports in India, Europe & America First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Sues,

For MARSHILLES S.R. "Australia" Sopt. 5

For LONDON S.R. "Bavaria" Sopt. 11

For LONDON S.R. "Bavaria" Sopt. 11

For LONDON S.R. "Bavaria" Sopt. 12

London via Marsellies 215.50. Passengers embarking at Sue SR more, 10 % reduction for effects of Army of Compation and Government employée. Through thickets issued to Rew-York (via Clasgow). Farse on application.

Agents in Cairo, Meesus. Thes. Gook & Son. Port-Said, Meesure, Cary Enchars & Co., Ltd.

For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. RENYES & Go., Sues.

31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from Hamburg, via Antwerp & Malta, to Alexandera and vice-versa, admitting goods from all chief German Bailway Shakons on direct Bill of Landing & Alexandera and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable through rates of Dautsons Verrezes (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

S.S. Samos August — from Hamburg and Antwerp bound for Rotterdam & Hamburg S.S. Tinos August — from Hamburg bound for Beyrout.

S.S. Rhodos September 1 from Hamburg and Antwerp bound for Beyrout.

For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria Agent. - 19.3.909

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE. — REBULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT-SAID
OUTWARDS. To Adres, General, Marketers, Lundon, Rotterdam, Harrete.

HOMEWARDS. To Nagles, General, Marketers, Lundon, Rotterdam, Harrete.

Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.—Pive-class steamers, fitted with all recomportments. Stowardsess and doctor corried.—Tow passengers, the Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.—First-class statutes, improvements, Stewardesses and doctor carried.—Low passage rates.

For all particulars, apply to FIX & DAVID, CARRO, Sharia Mansour Pachi

# Messageries Maritimes

	For Marseilles direct	1		of passage mesa
1		aletti		nding table wine.
	15 15 Niger Cr	amugli (direct	lexandria or Port Said tly or via Alexandria)	1st Class 2nd Class
	11 22 Portugal G	aletti To Mar	sailles	B11. 9, 8 B 9.10.8
	For Port Said and Beyrouth	Rivière		
•		amngli To Part	Alexandria	. 1.15.10 . 1.7.10.
. !		Livière	Said	se 1*19*10 ** 1*1.10*
t	For Port Said, Jaffa and Beyrout	Control of the Contro		
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	Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles) from Port Said	(directly or via Alexand	tria)	, 16, 6,11 , 12, 1. 5
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Sailings every 10 days from Maschaster and Liverpool and fettinghily from Intrusty and Leades to Alexandria and Syrias Coast. The dates a
ROYAL PRINCE due from Manchaster August 21 ROMAN PRINCE due from Manchaster
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For terms of freight or passage apply to O. J. Grace & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 81-12 904

Les Merchells 6 et 20 à 10 h. a.m. pour les escales de la Syrie et Lamaque.

Le Lundi 18 à 4 h. p.m. pour Port-Saïd, Suez et Massawah.

Le Jeudi 7 et Vendredi 22 à 5 h. p.m. pour Port-Saïd.

ILLUSTRATION OF POLICY TO PROVIDE £1,000 FOR A CHILD.

Cash Payment at age 19 £1,000 (with bonuses) Term 16 years. Annual Premium . £53:13:4. Total Cost . £858:13:4.

Should Father die before term full policy secured without further payments. Should child die before term all contributions returned with 4 o/o interest. Full particulars on application to Agents in Cairo:

S. & A. DE BILINSKI, KHEDIVIAL BOURSE COURT.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LTD.
(SOCIÉTÉ DES ENTREPÔTS D'ALEXANDRIS)

Bonded Warehouses IN ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ.

Special Departments for clearing and forwarding and for a largest and parcel Express Service.

Seeds delivered against cash for account of chippers.

between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan and Wady-Halfs in connection with taging to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

Suban Development & Exploration Company, Limited in the line of the Co. Leave Cairo thrice weakly, the line of the Co. Luxor, Assouan and Wady-Halfs in connection with taging the Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE Steamers leaves Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfs, seement leaves Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfs, seement leaves Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfs, seement leaves Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfs, seement leaves Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfs, seement leaves of the Cairo from the Cairo fr

British India S. N. Company, Limited,
MAIL AND PASSENGER BY BETHAM SHIPS.

Calling at ADDR. COLORDO and MANAGE OUTWARD, and MANAGERS (Gara and Price optional) Homeword,
Portnightly Service in connection with the Out Andrews and Manages of Gara and Price optional Homeword,
Portnightly Service in connection with the Out Andrews and Manages of Garas and Artesan

OUTWARD.—8.8. Reva ... September 2 | HOMBWARD.—8.8. Goorkha... September 1

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, CONDOKORO AND THRIWHITE MILE. THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, CONDOKORO AND THRIWHITE MILE. Spanniers and Dahaboahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Spann Leannhos for hire.
FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXAMORIA.

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotals Company."

r details and litustrated programmes apply to "FRE ANGLO-AMERICAN MILE STRAMMS and MOTHL COMPANY."

OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharia Boulac, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings." 31-8-06

#### NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

SCHLESWIG will leave ALEXANDRIA at 4 p.m. August 30, September 20, etc. The following steamers are intended to leave PORT-SAID: HOMEWARD: for Bremen Hamburg via Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp,
Prinz Heinrich
Pr. E. Friedrich
Sees Tons about 9 Sept.
Pranzaem Sees Tons about 6 Oct.
Roon South Sees Tons about 6 Oct.
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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE NORDDEUTSCHEE LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Sues.
OTTO STERRING, Agent in Cairo, Opers Square.
C. H. SCHOELLEE, Agent in Alexandria, Cloopairs Lane.
Mossys, THOS. OOOK & SON (Bertz) Low, and OARL STANCKINS RHEEBURBAN To anthorised to sell tiskets in CAIRO and ADEANDRIA.

### Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., arrive at Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome. Arrival Trieste Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) and expresses to Italy and Germany.

Angust 26 4 p.m. S.S. "Imperatrix" Capt. Ghesso
Sept. 9 4 p.m. S.S. "Cloopatra" Capt. Ivellich
Sept. 9 4 p.m. S.S. "Clo August 30 S.S. "Maria Theresa" Capt. G. Kneze

(Departures from Sues) To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobé about August 4 and Sept. 4. To Aden, Karschi, and Bombay accelerated service about August 18. To Aden, Karschi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangooa and Calcutta about August 18.

To Aden, Mombassa, Zansibar, Beira, Delagos Bay, Durban, about August 3 and September 3.
For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Sues, Thos. Cook & Son, Ln., LEGH HELLER, Cairo Agent, 4, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. Tedeschi,

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families. 31-19-908

#### CUNARD LINE.

Alexandria to New-York and Boston via the Continent and Liverpe Salings from Lavespool on Saturdays and Tuesdays. Royal Mail Steamers: 11,000 tens URERIA. 8,137 tons SAXONIA. 13,963 . Brauna. 9,119 . IVARTIA. 12,960 . AUSANIA. 7,886 . STEVANIA. Alexandria to New-York via Trigate, Timme or Palezma.

Alexandria to New-York via Trigate, Timme or Palezma.

Regular twin-screw Passenger Service from the Adriatic. Excellent accommodation.

10,000 to Microsoft Service Selegraphy. For through blokes from Egypt, and particulars apply to the Agenta Service Ser

ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED.

MALTA, LONDON, COLOMBQ & CALCUTTA.

The undermentioned First Class Passenger Stammers will be dispatched from Port Sale on or about the following dates for Malta and London ... S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 14 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 14 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 14 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 14 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 14 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 14 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 15 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 16 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 17 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 18 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Orr or Sparrat Sept. 19 Marsellles and Liverpool S.R. Orr or Orr or

SALOON FARRS - Port Said to Malta Saloa. Marsadles, Saloa. London or Liverpool, Sizila. Colombo. Calcuta. Bombay or Karsadi. Sizila. Special rates for objection and carrying Doctor or Stewardsan. For further particulars upily to CORY BROS. & Co., Ltd., Agenta for Ciry Line, Port Said; W. STAPLEDON & Son, Agenta for Hall Line, Port Said; or COOK & Son (Egypt), Ltd., Cairo. 23783-28-3-906

#### The Ellerman Lines Limited. (Included Westcott & Laurance Line.)

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to Inland towns in Great Britain also to the U. S. A. expected from Antwerp, London & Malta is due on or about Aug. 29
"" Liverpool, Gibraltar & Malta " " Sept. 1 Westcott S.S. Avoca Ellerman "Sardinia

N. E. TAMVACO, Alexandria Agent. Navigation Générale Italienne. Societes Reunies Florio Rubattino. - Services Postaux. - Departs de Septembre.

Les JEUDIS 7, 14, 21, et 28 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Messine, Naples, Livourne et Gênea. Les Vendredis 1 et 15 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Brindisi, Bari, Ancône et Venise.

31-12-905

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT. CAPITAL: L. 2,500,000. RESERVE (ENVIRON): L. 862,000.

Siège Social au Caire, Succurnaie à Alexandrie, Agence à Ansiout, Ansouan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chibin el Kom, nanhour, Fayoum, Khartoum, Kéneh, Mansournh, Srinich, Port-Sald, Suakim, Sohag, Tantah, Zagarig, Mouaki (Caire) et Londros (4 et 5, King William Street). In National Bank of Egypt recoil de députs à termes ires, fait des avances et ouvre des comptes courant sitres, valeurs et marchandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente désent en l'Archandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente désent en l'Archandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente désent en l'Archandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente désent en l'Archandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente désent en l'Archandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente désent en l'Archandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente désent en l'Archandises. Elle s'occupe de l'achat et de la vente désent en l'achat et de l'ac

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED. BELL'S ASIA MINOR STRAMSHIP CO. Capital 29,290,996 (Fully paid up).

18 1 London 55-56 Bishops gate street Within-Alex-tire, Constantinople, Smyrns, At Candia and through-

andria, Caire, Constantinople, Smyrna. At Candia and throughout Graces.

The Bank undertales all banking business in Skrypt, Greece.

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IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

CAPITAL: \$10,000,000.

BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN TURING.

Agencies in Egypt: ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, a PORT SAID,

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## INSURANOB:

LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Dimited).

FIDELITY National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited).

Risks accounted at Tariff rates. — Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Agents for Egypt : MEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

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Largest Fire Office in the World.

HASELDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria. R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.

81-3-906

LIMITED. PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1782);

HASELDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria. FRED. OTT & CO., Sub-Agents, Cairo

# THE ARTESIAN BORING PROSPECTING COMPANY

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

CAIRO, 28, SHARIA-EL-MANAKH, (OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).

i.—Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.

II.—Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the 24,437-12-1-906 "Express Boring System."

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AERATED & MINERAL
WATER
MANUFACTORY.

CAIRO ALEXANDRIA Rue Avereff

Wine & Cognacs.

Lagavulin, White Horse

"AU DE ROUGE."

GENERALIDRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Central Tramway Station),

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BRESATIONS BA ROBAE. USATELNER.

ALMXANDBIA

RHMARKS.

ssive degree of danspness continue r conditions are normal. The bard

OTHER STATIONS. For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yes

-	STATIONS.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	STATIOUS.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade
	Port Said	85	23	Merowe	41	27
	Bues	86	23	Berber	40	27
1	g (Helouan	36	20	Suakin	44	31
	Ghiseh	87	18	Khartoum	-	-
	Amicul	39	19	Wed Medani.	86	19
	Amouan	60	23	Duem	36	22
	Wady Halfa	40	26			1

FOREIGN STATIONS

STATIONI,	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sea
Trissis	759.4	Light	26	Moder.
Malta	:59.0	Light	33	Calm
Brindist	785,2	Almost	34	Slight
Athena.	755,2	Calm Calm	86	Very
Librarial seguina	753,9	Almost	34	Very

	P	HASES OF THE	MOO	N	THE Rises a.m.	SUN. Sets p.m.
Aug	<b>z.</b> 1	New Moon	6, 3	a.m.	5,18	0,40
	8	First Quarter	0.16	a.m.	5,17	0,45
	15	Pull Moon	5,31	a.m.	5,31	6,38
**	23	Last Quarter	8.19	a.m.	5,26	6,20
**	80	New Moon	3,18	p.m.	6,80	6,22
		1				

#### THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS .- Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 2311 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 1361 (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (0.19s.)

N.B. - Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

ADVERTISEMENTS. - P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 20 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P. O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Snelling, Alexandria.

London Offices: 36, New Broad-street, R.C.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE can be obtained in London at our office, 36, New Broad Street, E.C., and also at Messrs. MAY & WILLIAMS, 160, Piccadilly, W.

THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

We have no excuse and no apology to offer

for having occupied so many columns of our special double number of to-day with reports of the total solar eclipse which darkened the Nile valley yesterday afternoon, and with a variety of references to eclipses and their concomitant phenomena, which we have been at some pains to collect. We are assured that our readers will require no such apology. Those who are in Egypt will have an interesting souvenir of a remarkable event, and those of our subscribers, who have avoided an exceptionally hot year by going home to England or the con tinent, and have thus missed the solar solipse -and the solar heat—can console themselves with the possession of full descriptions of the event, as seen from various localities which our correspondents have forwarded us. Rgypt will not see such a sight again for a generation at least, and the next total colipse to visit the British Isles in 1927 will be confined to the East Coast of Ireland and the Northern Counties of England. The last total eclipse of the sun visible in Egypt took place

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on May 17, 1882, when the "Egyptian Gazette" was in its infancy and but little notice was taken of the phenomenon either by this journal or by its local contemporaries. For this there was good reason : Egypt was in the throes of a military revolution of which none could see the end, Arabi and his colonels were all powerful and within less than a month of the darkening of the sun, Alexandria was in mourning for the victims of the terrible riot which brought about the bombardment, the war and the British Occupation. Many of those, who took more than a passing interest in the eclipse of 1882 must have found it hard to resist the impression that this was an evil omen, a portent of war and ruin to the land over which it passed. Yesterday all was at peace in the lands from which the eclipse was visible, above all in Egypt, where no wars or rumours of wars disturbed a population that has forgotten the "events" in its anxiety that each year's cotton crop should excel the last, and, thanks to the presence of the European schoolmaster and, we may add, to the wide increase of enlightenment among Moslem and Copt alike, the passing of the moon's shadow over the glowing disc was recorded without fear and with something more than mere childish wonder and perplexity. Nor were Europeans indifferent to the fascination of watching the dark shadow eat its way into the bright circle of the sun. Laymen and scientific amateurs gazed at the sky, the most vigorous speculator forgot Nile-but we must avoid puffs even in our purplest passages— while he made alarming facial contortions at the heavens through a disc of smoked glass, and up the Nile at red hot Assouan scientists of three nations took valuable records of the emarkable phenomena which accompany every total eclipse. The Commissions, whatever their sufferings from the climate, had no atmospheric difficulties to contend with, and they could sympathise with the sufferings of astronomers under other skies condemned to see a large and inky cloud bank hide the sun at the very moment of totality, or curse the fickle climate of the north when rain and mist cover the sky all through that day of all others which should be clear and bright. The conditions under which yesterday's

observers in Egypt, and we shall not be sur-prised to learn that the observations taken by the numerous and distinguished scientists at Assouan, have given highly successful results, and have contributed largely to our knowledge of solar astronomy and physics. The study of the corona, the measurement of its brightness at varying distances from the son's centre, the determination of the quantity of light that becomes radially polarised, the photo-graphing of the field of view all round the eclipsed sun in the hope of finding a new planet even nearer than Mercury to the centre of the solar system, and the attempt to prove whether, when the san's light is screened, a portion of its magnetic rays are also cut off, -these are the chief problems which scientists in Spain, Algeria, and Egypt set themselves to solve yesterday. We shall The Egyptian Gazette have to wait for the results of their observations to be studied and compared in the great ries of Enrope and Amer we know all the additions made to astronomical and physical science, but we feel confident that none of the commissions sent to solve these problems in Algeria and Spain will have the mortifying experience that once befell certain German observers who ruefully confessed to Prince Bismarck that they had achieved nothing. "Why?' asked the Chanceller "The clouds hid the sun—" began the chief of the party, to be out short with an unfeeling 'Then you had better pay your own expenses." But when an eclipse does visit Egypt and especially Upper Egypt there is every reason to count upon its being a spectacular and scientific success. We have, in the Oriental phrase, been honoured by the presence of some of the leaders of astronomical research, we have had the pleasant and flattering experience of seeing the sun darkened by the shadows of the world of which we form a part, we have had the satisfaction of "assisting" at an event that will be-

eclipse took place were supremely favorable to

## CARLTON HOTEL,

recorded long after we have been forgotten,

and that, in our opinion, justifies the "Egyptian

Gazette" in devoting as much space to the

topic of the day as if its motto were-"ECLIPSE

FIRST-THE REST NOWHERE."

RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

# YESTERDAY'S TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE.

DETAILED REPORTS FROM ASSOUAN, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND EDFOU.

Successful Observations from Zone of Wotality.

#### PROMINENCES AND STREAMERS CLEARLY SEEN.

#### AT ASSOUAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

(By Telegraph)

Assonan, Wednesday.

This afternoon's eclipse was a thorough success, if I may be allowed to use the ex pression, and whatever the scientific results btained, there can be no doubt that the conditions were as favorable to observation as they well could be. The wind was very light, and not a single cloud was visible during the whole afternoon, though there a certain haziness about. Haze was of course almost inevitable at this season of the rising Nile flood, but I have not been informed that it appreciably interfered with observations, Numerous observers were in the field. Besides the scientific parties and commissions, not a few energetic amateurs had braved the heat and discomfort of a long railway journey to go south to Assouan. Mr. Smyrnoff, the Russian Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, Count Arrivabene Gonzaga, the Acting Diplomatic Agent for Italy, Graft Antonio von Stadnicki, Secretary of Legation to the Austro-Hungarian Diplo matic Agency, and M. Roman Ertbuer, secre tary to the Belgian Consulate General, left Cairo on Monday evening and arrived at the Savoy Hotel last night, while Mr. Mitchell Innes, who gives a dinner to all the astrono mical missions to-night, Mr. A. L. Webb C.M.G., and Mr. Courtenay Clifton were also among the spectators. The Egyptian Government mission was divided. Mr. Wade watched the eclipse from a height west of Assouan, while Mr. Freeman's station was near Edfou, and Mr. Macpherson and Youssef Effendi Fordi were at Danhid south of the

The members of the various scientific mis sions were early on the ground. Special police men and barriers of rope kept the mest curiou at a distance from the astronomers and their instruments, and long before the eclipse began all was in the most perfect readiness for the

At 3.26 p.m. came the moment of first con tract and thereafter the black line of the moon's shadow gradually gained on the glowing brightness of the sun. The progress of the eclipse was followed with intense interest and it must have seemed years to the more impatient observers before the phase of totality was reached at 4.36 p.m. For two minutes and twenty four seconds the sun was completely hidden. Several stars were plainly visible and the planet Mars was remarkably conspicuous Animal life was absolutely still in the gloom but for one flock of birds that passed overhe

The corona afforded a most interesting study. The streamers were most prominent in the sun spot zones, the western streamers being shorter and more divergent, the longest, being quite two diameters of the sun in length. Short streamers of light were also visible proceeding from the north and south polar extremities of the sun. The prominences noticed were particularly large, especially those which issued from the western side of the obscured

emerge and the important part of the eclipse was over. Nothing is known as yet of the results obtained by the scientists who were at work in recording magnetic observation, and as the photographic results await development it is impossible to give anything like a complete description of what has actually been recorded by the instruments. Further details will follow in the meantime the eclipse may be pronounced a success from every point of view

#### NOTICE.

The latest telegrams, with to-day's local and general, and financial news, will be found on page 5.

#### AT ALEXANDRIA.

In Alexandria, as in every other town and village of Egypt, a keen interest was taken in the eclipse, which was the topic of the day in some circles, and in others was a close second either to the Peace or the effects of M. Cronier's suicide. Interest, indeed, is hardly a strong enough term for the emotions that was stirred in the breasts of many Alexandrians by the realisation of the fact that at one minute to three in the afternoon a partial eclipse of the sun would commence, without fail, such events are never postponed-and that led even bootblacks and marm tons to arm themselves with pieces of smoked glass. As the time of the commencement of the eclipse drew near, the streets, in some of the quarters, were full of individuals braving a sunstroke or the wheels of the passing arabeans in wild anxiety noment of contact should pass un-Many photographic records were lest the mon observed. taken, and the majority of those which we have seen have been highly successful, port raying the crescent-like appearance of eclipsed sun with great accuracy.

Those who knew nothing of science, and merely regarded the sun as a provider of light and heat, and to whom the statement that the earth moves round the sun is as improbable as its contrary is unimportant, anticipated the event with a certain uneasiness. They had an idea that something was going to happen to "Eshshems," they had been told that its disc would be almost entirely hidden from their view, and that day would become night, and believing all, they brooded uneasily would happen, and wondered what it would all look like.

How disappointed they must have been Unable to appreciate that the sun, while com-pletely hidden at Assouan, would be only partially obscured at Alexandria and other stations even closer to the zone of totality they had hoped or feared that a great a in darkness would pass over the earth, attended by rare and curious portents.

But all they saw was a black something that came into contact with the rim of the sun's disc and ate its way into the fiery circle disposing like a glutton of more and more till in the words of a spectator, "the sun looked like a huge cheese from which a great piece had been bitten." Such was the eclipse to many of the smoked-glass enthusiasts.

The morning opened hazily enough, but the sky cleared as the day grew older, and the conditions at the actual moment of the eclipse were as favorable as any observer could desire. We chose the Ras el Tin lighthouse as our point of observation, obtained admittance, thanks to the kind offices of Admiral Sir R.M. Blomfield, and began our climb. The extreme effort of climbing 261 steps to the summit was right well repaid, and had there been no was right well repaid, and nad there seen no eclipse we should never have regretted it, for the view from the platform just below the light is the best in Alexandria. The coast from San Stefano to Fort Agami the grey town, the harbour with its shipping and quays and the Mariout Lake, white with salt nerustations west of the causeway, a dullgreenish grey to the east, were all stretched elow us, wonderfully clear and distinct despite the haze that drew in from seaward, and in the harbour below the white sails of the racing hosts passed like swans.

he first moment of contact nothing-but were able to follow the progress of the moon' shadow from start to finish. The first sign of the eclipse that we could discern was a peculiar jaggedness in the sun's circumference

This was noticeable shortly after 3 n.m.the first contact taking place at 2 h. 59 min.

41 sec. The shadow moved forward very slowly but by 3.30 p.m. a certain dimin in the sun's light and heat was apparent, and the glasses showed that the circular edge of oon had made considerable progress

The effect of the diminution light was first obvious shortly after 3.30 p.m. when the colours of the sea and shore, which had previously been warm and glowing, began to wane and, if the expression may be used, to fade. It was not that the actual colour of objects really changed, but that its intensity

This feature increased with the progress of the selipse, but it was not possible to dis-tinguish any change of colour till shortly

before 4 p.m., when the obscuration was near ing its maximum. The sea was then a dead slaty green in the harbour, a remarkably beautiful violet near the horizon, a dark blue green in the middle distance. The Mariout Lake had completely lost its colour, and objects on the shore seemed to be suffused with a slight shade of yellow. At the time of maximum obscuration, the sun had shrunk to a crescent which appeared to be a little larger than the new moon. No stars were visible, at least from our vantage point. The day was now decidedly dull, but not in the least dark; distant objects, though their colour had in some degree faded or altered, being just as distinguishable as at midday. In the town, owing to the abundance of shade from houses and the narrowness of many of the streets the effect was certainly more marked, but we imagine that many of the observers must have felt a certain disappointment at ing able to dispense with articial light. Indeed the strongest—impression left on us was that of the immense power of the solar light even when reduced to 12% of its original

The recovery from the obscuration does no nerit special description. The light returned very rapidiy, and within half an hour from the moment of maximum obscuration everything had regained its normal appearance. result of the eclipse which we noticed, was nore durable, the later afternoon though as damp as it always is in the autumn months being much cooler than usual.

#### AT CAIRO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Cairo, Wednesday,

The early morning yesterday was as dull nd cloudy in Cairo as it usually is at this period, but at about eight o'clock the at mosphere become quite clear and continued so for the rest of the day, which was for view of the phenomenon which, with one or two others subjects, has been the chief topic of conversation for the past week or two, not only amongst Europeans but also the educated portion of the native popula-

Among the lowest classes of the latter the most extraordinary notions seemed to prevail as to the cause of the wonder that was about to happen and its consequences. Some of the more vigorous observers of religion uttered prayers all the while. In the purely native quarters, troops of children with a few adults as well perambulated the streets, beating tom toms and invoking divine protection.

In Cairo the eclipse was only partial but about nine-tenths of the sun's disc was covered and this took place at thirteen minutes past four when the light became much din somewhat resembling a very bright moon-light evening or the shortened twilight of this time of the year. It commenced at four minutes past three and the colipse ended at a quarter past five o'clock. These were the times furnished by the Survey Department which, however, differed slightly from those a violent and painful glare—was visible to show us anything, but being provided with a fairly strong telescope with smoked glasses, we then the bright edge of the sun began to the name of contact nothing—but side of the sun began to the naked eye, nor could the smoked glasses with smoked lenses, we fairly strong telescope with smoked lenses, we with smoked glasses, without ware able to follow the progress of the moon's which it was not possible, even when the eclipse was at its fullest to look at the with the naked eye with any comfort.

A Mahomedan writer of about a century his time excited veritable terror amongst the population of Cairo, many people being so alarmed as to hide themselves in barricaded coms. He likewise relates that animals and birds seemed as susceptible as human beings and doubtless had fear at the disappearance of

If this year's had been also a total celips many strange sights would have been witnessed in the metropolis amongst the illiterate native population. According to another writer plants and flowers were influenced by the phenomens and flowers were influenced by the phenomen a and the leaves of those plants that close a night did the same during an college that co-curred in his day. Whether such be a fact or not it is for the astronomers of to-day to

#### AT PORT SAID.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said. Wednesday.

nsiderable interest has been taken in Port Said in the great event of to day, and the question of the colipse has been the chief topic of conversation with almost everyone. escopes of all sorts and sizes were l prepared with little pieces of smoked or coloured prepared with interspress or smoked or coloured glass, and on all hands, almost since the day broke, one could observe people gazing at the sun, as though they could not depend upon scientists to have fixed the time accurately. Rven the Arab bootblack seems to have heard that something out of the common was about to happen, and with a certain amount of and apprehension looked upwards

wondering, and expecting he knew not what.

The day broke in anything but a reassuring nanner. Banks of cloud and mist had gathere over the sky, making the morning like an October one in England. This mist and damp in the air is not surprising in a way and indirectly is undoutedly caused by the eclips e itself. cause of tides, as is well-known, is due to the joint attraction of the sun and moon, and when the two bodies act in conjunction, as they do in a direct line during an eclipse, the effect is a much higher tide than usual. Anyone here, who has watched the sun behaviour lately, will have noticed how much higher the water has stood in the early evening, and this has caused a quite unwonted humidity and resultant mist for the last two mornings.

I explain this point as I have heard severa people during the last few days, propound deep theories on the weather changes which accomtheories on the weather changes which accom-pany colipses. It was not the direct influence of the colipse on the weather which caused the misty day, but the peculiar situation of lower Egypt, having so mu covers and uncovers with the slightest tida

Long before the critical hour of first contact approached (the time at which the moon's disc touched the extreme edge of that of the sun) numbers of people could be seen wa'ching for the sun's appearance through their specially prepared shades and glasses. The hour, as published in the "dazette," of 3.13 p.m. passed and few were aware of it, vithout a good telescope fitted with suitable shades, and without the observe knowing exactly where to look, it is more than likely he would have seen nothing of the herald of this wonderful phenomena. of the heraid of this wonderful phenomena. I was perhaps a little more fortunate than many, having at my disposal at very good "Ross panoratio" glass properly fitted up, aided by which I easily saw and noted the first contact,

Nothing particular was to be noted during the first few minutes, except the gradual encroachment of the dark serrated edged mass of the moon on the bright solar disc, but towards four o'clock, daylight had very sensi bly diminished and terrestial objects had begus to take on themselves the weird, lurid, half electric type of light which is so peculiarly characteristic of these eclipses. This strange colour which everything rapidly took as time moved onwards appeared to resemble nothing so much as the hue which objects have during the lightning flashes of a heavy thunderstorm, the daylight becoming less and less as moments sped on towards the hour of maximum eclipse By 4.15 p.m. over 75 per cent. of the sun's light had been out off.

The calculated hour for Port Said of p.m., at which the maximum eclipse was to take place, seemed to pass without any special notice being taken of it by the layman, as, for some moments before, owing to the effects of irradiation, by virtue of which all bright objects to the naked eye appear much larger than they really are, the black disc of the moon seemed to the unaided eye to have almost ceased to move.

The sun at 4.26 p.m. greatly resembled s very bright new moon, having in its arms ar opaque disc such as is frequently seen at the period of perigee, when, combined with suitable weather conditions, the new moon appears to hold the old one in its arms.

In Port Said to-day there was no sign of the orona which was eagerly looked for by many, and may people seemed disappointed that the day continued so light, but it was hardly surprising, when one considers that only 27 minutes of arc were out off. Near the southwestern edge, however, a faint extended phosphorescence could be seen, as I have stated. A planet for which I was on the look out, was to be seen to the south, and I fancied I could pick up another, Venus, close to the western horizon, but was not sure.

Regulus, a star of the first magnitude, situated only a few degrees west of the two bodies I could not pick up, nor did I see any of th nmerous smaller ones which in totality hould have been clearly visible, - and so passe the best of what we saw here of the eclipse.

By 4.45 p.m. most people appeared to have got tired of watching, especially as every minute increased the size of the sun's visible minute increased the size of the sun's visible crescent, and the consequent brightness of more was to be seen.

The moment of last contact when the moon finally left the eastern edge of the sun, occur-red at the predicted time, 5.22 p.m. Then came the sunset, which, I have noticed, on the day of solar eo ipses generally has a beatty all its own. The damp air here is peculiarly suited for these beautiful effects and as the glowing orb sunk in the west into a somewhat hazy horizon, the sky took on the same gloomy reds, yellows and dark blues extending

#### AT SUEZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Wednesday.

The conditions under which the eclipse of the sun was viewed from this station wer exceedingly favorable. The sky was perfectly clear and not a cloud was to be seen, and though there was a slight haze it did not interfere in any way with the observation

It is safe to say that the eclipse was viewed by everybody in Suez, smoked glasses were everywhere in evidence, and an altogether remarkable interest was taken in the pheno

three by Cairo time or eight minutes past one by Greenwich time, and it disappeared at thirteen minutes past five by Cairo time. The direction was S. S. E. 81° west.

At no time did darkness reach any great degree, but as the sun became gradually more and more hidden the temperature grew appre ciably cooler, and a curious effect, have never seen the parallel, was observable The light became much less intense and resembled neither night nor day, objects assumed a peculiar out line, and the colour, or colours, I should say, of the sea were indescrib

The horizon was particularly noticeable. As The horizon was particularly noticeable. As the solar disc gradually disappeared from view, a haziness appeared, and the outline, which during most of the day had been well-defined, was first of all blurred, and it then became difficult to distinguish, and at the same time assumed a greyish-blue tint.

There was, however, at the place where the rays from the unobscured portion of the sun upon the ses, a bright light, in strange contrast to its surroundings, and of an almos silver hue, which gave an excellent effect.

In the town itself, I am told, an almost better from which I observed the eclipse, for here there was a greater degree of darkness, which fro a popular point of view, is the greatest feature of such a phenomenon, be it total, or be it of such a phenomenon, be it total, or be it partial, and no little consternation was apparent nongst same of the more youthful observers who were unable to understand such a strange urrence in broad daylight. The astronomists who witnessed the colipse

from here were all amateurs, so that one cann hope for an authentic account of the phenomen but the colipse did not reach aufficient degree of totality to render then worthy of a special record. It has, howeve een an event of great interest to amateu nomers and physicists, and many o where their enthusiasm would have met with more valuable results, will have interesting oords of the great event of 1905 as seen at

#### AT EDFOU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

(By Telegraph).

Edfou, Thursday. The total solar eclipse began here yesterday

fternoon at forty minutes past three which was reached at twenty-two minutes past four, lasted for the space of sixty-eight seconds The eclipse ended at forty five minutes past five. Numerous observers watched the phenomenon from here and special magnetic obser vations were taken from the roof of the great temple here. The results showed that no special magnetic disturbances took place during the eclipse.

#### THE TRACK OF THE SHADOW.

The shadow of the moor, a vast circular patch, covering an area of some 1,700 square miles (a little larger than Switzerland), that is to say about 130 miles in diameter, first struck the earth at sunrise somewhere peg, in Canada, and just skirting the southern shores of Hudson Bay its centre reached the Atlantic on the coast of Labrador, near Domino Harbour. Traversing the ocean it first touched the European Continent on the north coast of Spain near Luarca, and passing in a south-easterly direction through Burgos and Ateca, reached the Mediterranean at Oropesa; and, involving the Balearic Islands in its gloom, it reached the African coast near Philippeville in Algeria. Passing across the north-east corner of Tunis it again crossed the sea at Sfax, and skirting the African coast between Tripoli and the Gulf of Sidra traversed a portion of the Libyan Desert, passing across Egypt, Assouan being near the centre line; and crossing the Red Sea about the middle of its length passed into Arabia, where it died away near the coast of the Indian Ocean, where it set colipsed.

#### PROSPECTS OF VALUABLE RESULTS.

It is five years and a quarter since a total solipse of the sun could be observed within such sasyreach of the capitals of Europe and America. and in that interval the progress of physical science, as well as the perfection of instruments connected therewith, have made great strides, and, while the discovery of radium and the investigations of its allied radic-active substa have opened up a together new fields of research in physical clemistry, the rapid advan-ces which have been made during recent years in the electrical theory of matter, together with the greatly extended application of the spectroscope to solar and stellar physics, all bid fair to confer on this eclipse an unprecedented value for its possible results.

#### SHADOW BANDS.

There is an interesting and hitherto nnex-lained phenomenon which is often seen during solar colipse for a few seconds just before and just after totality, and that is the appearance of what are called "shalow bands" passing as waves of sha low with greater or less rapidity cross the ground or on the fronts of walls facing the sun. Although there is, perhaps, no greatscientific value to be anticipated from their nvestigation, their very mysteriousnessis as offi cient reason for their careful observation, and at every station at which observers tioned they have been noted, and the follow particulars recorded the direction which the bands lie, the direction in which they move, the velocity with which they travel width of the bands, and of the space between them. The object of this investiga tion an attempt to ascertain if they be due to the effect of our atmosphere, or to anything connected with the sun itself. That they are not optical illusions is proved by the fat that they are nearly always seen by several observers and have been photographed. It is possible they may be a phenomenon of diffraction and interference occurring at a time when what is still left of the photosphere is becoming a mere point of light in the sky, but in either case their otion is, at present, impossible to explain. We are not aware of the appearance of any

we are not aware of the appearance of any of these bands during the college of yesterday, but it is quite possible that later news from our special correspondent at Assouan may bear reference to them.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

"The total eclipse of the sun, which took place this morning and was also visible in Europe, began at Greenwich at 6 h. 10 m. this morning; the beginning of the total phase was at 6 h. 46 m. and the end of this phase was at 7 h. 23 m. The magnitude of the eclipse (at Greenwich) was 0.245. From the first to the last contact with the shadow 5 h. 28 m. 6' elapsed, the first contact taking place at 5 h. 1 m. 2' and the last at 10 h. 29 m. 8' morn. This day may, therefore, be said to have begun only at about half past ten this morning, which will certainly have caused some excitement in many of the villages of the interior.

In many places the ignorant will have thought that the eclipse was a presage of the beginning of the end. But they will have speedily recognized that the darkness which accompanies the maximum of such a phenomenon was not even total. The only difference observable was the fact that objects took a greenish or copper tint, producing a strange effect, and which surprises every one who has not witnessed this effect on some previous

Arago writes as follows respecting the total eclipse of the 8th July 1842, which he observed from Perpignan, and which surprised many of inhabitants of that town :-

"The hour for the commencement of the eclipse approached. Nearly twenty thousand persons examined, through smoked glass, the radiant sun on its azure field. Till then, a legitimate curiosity had inspired the spectators; but, when the sun, reduced to a narrow strip, only threw a feeble light on the horizon, an unquiet feeling appeared to agitate every person; all appeared to wish to communicate their impressions to those standing around

"Then there was a rumbling noise similar to that of a distant sea after a storm. This noise grew louder and louder as the solar strip became gradually less; the strip disappeared finally darkness suddenly succeeded to the light. and a profound silence marked this phase of the eclipse, just as clearly as had been done by the pendulum of our astronomical clock. The phenomenon, in all its magnificence,

triumphed over the petulancy of youth, over the light-headedness which is affected by a certain class of men as a sign of superiority. over the noisy idifference customary among soldiers. A profound silence reigned everywhere, even the birds had ceased to sing.

"After a solemn pause of about two minutes transports of joy, loud shouts saluted, with the same accord, the same spontaneity, the reappearance of the sun's rays.

We may add to this account of the illustrion savant that the animals also show their surprise by well understood movements, and even the vegetable creation is subject to the influence of this phenomenon.

Eclipses of the sun occur whenever the moon passes before the sun, and eclipses of the moon whenever that luminary enters the shadow which the eather throws behind it.

Eclipses of the sun occur at new moon and eclipses of the moon are only seen when it is at its full. Only seven eclipses can take place in any one year and never less than two: in the latter case they are always eclipses of the sun. In every period of twenty eight years and ten days, there are, as a mean. twenty eight central eclipses, that are susceptible of becoming annular or total according to circumstances; but as the terrestrial zone along which the phenomenon can be observed, either in one phase or the other, is very narrow, total or partial eclipses are extremely rare eclipse was observable during the eighteenth century, and this will be the last one visible there till next century."

#### SUN SPOTS AND THE CORONA.

It is an interesting fact, and one fraught with great possibilities, that between the eclipse of 1900 and that of 1905, both of which making so similar a track over the European Continent, there is, in one important respect, a great difference. While the 1900 eclinse, which was so well observed in Spain and Algeria, was at a period of sunspot minimum, this eclipse comes when sunspots are near their maximum. And as there is very little doubt that there is a close connection between the nature and form of the corona and the prevalence of sunspots, it may be hoped that among the many observations have been made on the corona and from stations so far distant from one another as Labrador and Egypt, connected by a chain of observing stations between, new light may be thrown on the nature of sunspots and on their connection with the great coronal envelope of the sun. That there is an undoubted connection between sunspots and this earth is now wall established, and their influence upon earth currents and magnetic storms, by which telegraphy is so often retarded, has parted from the region of coincidence to take its place in that of cause and effect; and when it is considered how vast is the area of the solar atmosphere which is occupied by a large spot, some of them being 150,000 miles across, and that they indicate gigantic activity in the enveloping atmosphere of the sun the wonder is rather that their influence upon the earth is not greater than it appears to be. There are among astronomers and physicists very diverse opi nions as to the nature and origin of these great fields of activity in the sun, and it may be on July 28, 1851, and was observed by a great number of astronomers, it being visible in the may throw considerable light upon the question.

#### SOME MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN ECLIPSES.

A variety of interesting allusions to the occurrence of total eclipses of the sun are to found in the armals of medievel and modern

Halley wrote a paper on the total solar clipse which occurred in London in the year 1715, and mentions, in illustration of the rarity of such phenomena, that no previous eclipse of the same nature had been visible in the metropolis since the year 1140. The former eclipse is recorded in the "Saxon Chronicle" and short mention is made of it by William of Malmesbury. The "Saxon Chronicle" states that "in the Lent the sun and the day darkened about the noontide of the day, when men were eating, and they did light their eandles to eat by. That was the thirteenth day before the Calends of April. Men were very much struck with wonder." William of Malmesbury in mentioning the subject in papers which he wrote says "that while persons were were sitting at their meals, the darkness became so great that they feared the ancient chaos was about to return; and upon going out immediately they perceived everal stars about the sun.'

History mentions total eclipses of the sun as having occurred in the years 1107, 1241, 1415, 1433, 1485, 1506, 1530, 1544, 1560, 1567, 1590, 1605, 1652, and 1699. The eclipses of 1433, and 1598, and 1652 were visible in the British Isles, the first of these occurring in Scotland. According to Maclaurin there is a manuscript account of the 1433 eclipse preserved in the library of the Edinburgh university. The moon's shadow on the occasion of the eclipse of 1578 appears to have passed over the border counties of England and Scotland, and the day of its occurrence which was a Saturday, was long known as "Black Saturday." The eclipse of 1652 was visible in the North of Ireland, and in Scotland.

In 1706 there occurred a total eclipse of the sun which was visible in the southern countries of Europe. At Montpelier, where it was observed by Plantade and Capies, the total obscuration laster four minutes and ten seconds. During this time the dark body of moon appeared to be surrounded by a corona of polar light. The planets Venus, Mercury, and Saturn, and several of the fixed stars were visible to the naked eve. On the summits of some of the mountains of Switzerland, where the view was not impeded by the gross vapours which accumulate in the lower regions of the atmosphere, the stars appeared as thickly strewed as in the time of full moon.

On the 3rd May 1715 there occurred a total eclipse of the sun, which was visible in London, and of which Halley has given an interesting account in a paper published in the "Philoso phical Transactions of the Royal Society" for the same year. The total obscuration lasted three minutes and twenty two seconds. The planets Jupiter, Mercury, and Venus, as well as the fixed stars Capella and Aldebaran, were visible to the naked eye.

On May 22, 1724, a total eclipse of the sun occurred at Paris. The total obscuration lasted only a little more than two minutes. Venus and Mercury and a few of the fixed stars were visible to the naked eye.

The next total solar eclipse recorded in history was visible in the northern countries of Europe. It occurred on May 2, 1733. The total obscuration lasted a little more than three minutes. The planet Jupiter, the stars of Ursa Major, Capella, and several others were visible to the naked eye. Besides the corona. several reddish patches of light were seen around the dark body of the moon.

A total eclipse of the sun which occurred e Southern Ocean on the 9th of F 1766, was observed by persons on board the French ship Comte d'Artois. The obscuration only lasted 5.3 seconds.

On the 24th June, 1778, a total eclipse of the sun was observed at sa by the Spanish Admiral Don Antonio Ulloa, while proceeding from the Azores to Cape St. Vincent. The obscuration last about four minutes and the corona around the moon appeared in great splendour.

A total eclipse of the seen was visible in North America, at Kinderhook in the State of New York, on June 16, 1806, and was observed by Don Joachino Ferrers. The obscuration last four minutes and thirty seven seconds.

Another total eclipse visible in America occurred on the 30th of November 1834. It was observed at Milledgeville, Georgia, by the French astronomer Nicollet, and the obscuration on this occasion lasted one minute and fifteen seconds. At Beaufort, South Carolina, two planets and four stars of the first magnitude were visible to the naked eye.

A total solar eclipse was visible in the South of Europe on July 7, 1842, and was observed at Perpignan by the late M. Arago and other French astronomers. The sun was totally obscured for two minutes and twenty four seconds. In the countries of Eastern E rope the totality lasted somewhat longer, the time recorded at Lipesk being three minutes and five seconds. Several red protuberances were also observed round the dark body of the

On the 8th August 1850 there occurred a total eclipse of the son, which was visible in the islands of the Pacific Ocean. It was observed at Honolulu by Kutczycki, who has given an interesting account of the phenomenon in the "Comptes Rendus" of the Academy of Paris for April 21, 1851. The red prominences were very conspicuous on this occa-

The next total eclipse of the sun occurred

lasted about three minutes, and several rose coloured prominences were observed around the moon's limb.

There was a total eclipse of the sun on November 30, 1853, which was visible in South America. At Occajé, in Peru, it was observed by M. Moesta, director of the National Observatory of Santiago, in Chili. this occasion the sun was totally obscured for two minutes and fifty seconds and several rosecoloured prominences were observed around the moon's limb. The planets Jupiter and Venus were plainly seen, and Antases, which was within five degrees of the sun, was also

A total solar eclipse was observed in Ame rica on September 7, 1858. At Paragua it was observed by M. de Mello, director of the Imperial Observatory of Rio Janeiro, by M. Liais a French astronomer, and several other scientists who had been sent out for that purpose by the Brazilian Government. The corons appears to have exhibited a very complicated structure and several protuberances were seen The planets Venus, Mercury, and Saturn, and the stars Sirius and three others which were supposed to be A and B Contains and A Crucis, were plainly visible during totality.

Another eclipse occurred in July 18, 1860. and on this occasion the moon's shadow first traversed a portion of the North American continent. It then swept across the Atlantic and subsequently scenred the entire breadth, of the Spanish peninsula, the eclipse terminat, ing, in Algiers. A large number of official and private astronomers observed the phenomena of the eclipse in Spain. The steamship Himalaya was put at the disposal of the British astronomers by the government for conveying them from London, to the Spanish coast, and this liberal offer was taken advantby the Astronomer Royal. The greater number of the observers disembarked at Billao, a town in the Bay of Biscay, and the remainder proceeded to Santander, which is about thirty miles further west. An arrangement was made by which the observers distributed themselves as widely as circumstances would admit over the track of the moon's shadow, so that there would be a less chance of the observations being altogether impeded being the weather conditions. A party, consisting of Captain Jacob, late director of the Madras observatory. the Rev. Dr. McIaggart of Glasgow, and other enthusiasts observed the eclipse from the southern slope of Sierra di Tolonio, which commands a most extensive view of the valley of the Ebry along waich the moon's shadow was to pass. The sun was totally obscured for three minutes and twenty seconds, and the corona was unusually brilliant on this occasion. The planets Venus and Jupiter were seen shining with great splendour and seven or eight fixed stars were visible. Several rosecoloured protuberances were also observed.

#### SOLAR ECLIPSES OF ANCIENT DAYS.

The ancient literature of Greece and Rome occurrence of total eclipses of the sun. The most celebrated of these is the eclipse mentioned by Herodotus as having taken place during a battle between the Medes and the Lydians. The story relates how that the two hostile armies were so terrified by the spectacle of the eclipse, that they suddenly desisted from fighting, and concluded a treated of amity and peace. He further states that the eclipse had been foretold to the Ionian by Thales the Milesian. The precise date of this eclipse has given rise to much discussion in modern times. In 1811 the late Francis Baily communicated a paper to the Royal Society, in which, by availing himself of Burgh lunar tables, he endeavours to prove that a total eclipse of the sun which occurred on September 30, 610 B.C., must have been the one alluded to by Herodotus He acknowledges, however, that the elements of the lunary orbits employed in his investigation failed to account also for the total eclipse of the sun which Diodorus Siculus mentions as having occurred while Agathocles king of Syracuse, was proceeding with his fleet to Africa (310 B. C.). In a paper published in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society" for 1852, Mr. Airy has taken up the subject of this eclipse. His researches are based upon a new determination of the elements of the lunar orbit derived from the Greenwich observations, and the values of the secular acceleration of the mean motion and node assigned by Professor Hansen. The conclusion at which he arrives is that the eclipse referred to by Herodotus must have occurred on the 7th September 585 B.C. He shows that this date accords satisfactorily with the eclipse recorded during the time of Agathocles, and also with an eclipse briefly alluded to by Xenophon, who records it as having occurred at Larissa, in Asia, during the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks along the Tigris over the high table lands of Armenia to Trebizond (Trapezus) on the Black Sea (400 B.C.).

Plutarch also makes reference to a total eclipse of the sun which occurred in his time. The account of this is given in his "Dissertation on the Lunar Spots" and though the allusion is brief, it is nevertheless interesting. He says that it occurred about midday, that the darkness was so great as to cause the day to resemble night, and that stars were visible all over the firmament. Kepler, who investigated the probable time

#### ECLIPSES AND THEIR PHENOMENA.

nongst the solar phenomena which ar observed during the time of a total eclipse the and the rese-coloured protuberance receive the greatest attention from astronom ers, and it will, therefore, be interesting to those of our readers who are not learned in the science of astronomy to note some of the chief

The corona has been remarked by more than one ancient author. Platach, writing on the total eclipses of the sun says: "But even although the moon were at any time to concea the whole body of the sun, still the eclipse is deficient in duration as well as in amplitude. for there is around the margin a certain brightness which prevents the shadow from being very deep." All modern accounts of total eclipses of the sun agree in describing the orona as a characteristic feature of totality. Its light has been generally remarked to be of a plain silvery colour, and to diminish gradbreadth may be said to be about half the moon's

radius, but rays of much greater length extend from it, causing it to resemble the "gloire' which painters throw around the head of saints Whatever may be the physical cause of this phenomenon, it is very plain from the state ments of observers that its brightness varies in intensity during different eclipses. Thus M. Kutezcyki states that on the occasion of the total

eclipse of 1850, the corona vanished at the very instant of the reappearance of the solar light, and the same remark is made by M Moesta with reference to the total eclipse of 1853. On the other hand, in the case of the age of by some forty to fifty persons, headed sclipse of 1860 the corona was distinctly ob served at least ten seconds before the totality. and it continued to be visible for several se onds after the reappearance of the solar light In consequence of the bright light of the corona the darkness was not, so intense as is usua during the occurrence of such phenomena.

. The rose-coloured protuberances around the dark limb of the moon which are observed during the totality of a solar eclipse first vation of the annular eclipse of September 7, attracted, special attention at the eclipse of 1820, at Manheim. He remarked that "about 1842, though they had been clearly seen at the a second before the annulus was formed, the eclipse of 1733, Mr. Maurais, who observed the former eclipse at Perpignan, writes as follows: "A few seconds after the total obscuration.

while endeavouring to measure the breadth of the corona, I perceived a reddish point at the inferior limb of the moon, which, however, did not project sensibly beyond the limb. After an interval of fifty-six seconds had elapsed from the commencement of the totality, the reddish point to which I have referred transformed itself into two protuberances, similar to two contiguous mountains perfectly well defined Their colour was not uniform. Upon their slopes were seen streaks of a deeper tint. I cannot give a more extent idea of their aspec than by comparing them to the peaks of the Alps, illuminated by the setting sun and seen afar off. After the dapse of one minute and ten seconds from the commencement of totality, a third mountain was perceived to! the left of the two others. It exhibited the same aspect as far as regards colours. It was flanked by some smaller peaks but all were perfectly well defined While this third mountain was in the process of issuing forth, the firt two continued all the while to increase. They finally attained a height of about 2'.

The interval between the two groups appeared to embrace an arc of about 25 de grees on the moon's limb. The most con siderable group, apparently the most western, seemed to me to be a few degrees to the left of the lowest point of the moon's disc."

Francis Baily, who observed the eclipse from a station in the vicinity of Pavia, in taly, remarks that the protuperances rebled mountains of prodigious elevation. Their colour appeared red, tinged with lilac or purple, or rather their aspect resembled the colour of the peach blossom. According to M, Littron, who observed the protuberances at Vienna, their aspect, which was first white. changed to rose-colour, and then to violet, and afterwards passed in a reverse order through the same tints. M. Otto Struvo, who observed the eclipse at Lipesk, remarks in references to the rose-coloured protuberances, that a very large part of the moon's dise we garnished with a similar reddish bordering.

The red prominences which appeared during the total eclipse of 1851 have been well described by the numerous astronomists, who proceeded to the countries of Northern Europe for the purpose of observing the phenomenon. According to Mr. Lassell, they were of a most brilliant lake colour, a splendid pink, quite defined and hard. Mr. Dawes remarked a blunt, triangular pink body suspended, as it were, in the corona, and the distance of which from the moon's limb was observed to increase as the moon continued to advance over the solar disc. The isolated patch of light was also seen by the greater number of those who observed the eclipse. M. Moesta, to whose writings we have referred before, remarked on the same side of the corona two dark spots with a very conspicuous protuberance which were of square like form and in apparent contact with the moon's limb. They appeared like two apertures through which the dark ground of the heavens was visible. The protuberances which occurred during the total colipse of 1860 resembled in their general features those ob served on previous occasions. One of them appeared isolated from the moon's limb but was seen to approach as the moon advanced

The question whether these protuberance halong to the sun or the moon has been the subject of much discussion, but the observation of the eclipse of 1860 proved beyond doubt that they found their origin in the sun. On this occasion it was found that as the

moon advanced over the solar disc, the protuberances on the eastern limb of the moon, which first came into view, gradually diminished in size, which those on the western limb, which at the connecement were invisible, gradually increased in dimension.

Besides these protuberances which form so

conspicuous an object during the totality of an eclipse, there has generally been observed at the parts of the moon's limb where the solar light disappears, and again at the parts where it reappears, a long red streak of light, apparently of the same physical nature as the prosubgrances, which tends to support the opinion that the whole surface of the sun is enveloped in such a substance.

Attempts have been made to connect the rose-coloured protuberances with the solar spots, but the results of a careful comparison of the two classes of phenomena do not seem to indicate the existence of any physical relation, between them. Other observers have endeavoured, but with no better result, to account for the protuberances by means of the faculæ of the solar disc. The most probable view of the nature of the more important phenomena which are revealed during a total solar eclipse, is that the corona represents an atmosphere about the sun, and the protuberances are emanations from a substance enveloping the surface of the sun, and in some way connected with the generation of the solar light and heat. In the case of an annular eclipse, the western limb of the moon previous to the formation of the annulus has been seen to exhibit an indented appearance resembling a succession of beads. The beads almost immediately become elongated, assuming the aspect of long black parallel streaks, uniting the limbs of the sun and moon in the next instant these lines give way, as if they had been snapped asunder by the eastward motion of the moon, and the annulus then appears completed formed.

The same succession of appearances has been witnessed when the eastern limb of the moon is approaching the corresponding limb of the sun. Phenomena of this nature were witnessed during the eclipses of 1724, 1737, 1748, and 1791. Nicolai also observed a similar appearance very distinctly during his obserfine curve of the moon's disc, then in contact with the sun's limb, appeared broken into several, parts, and in a moment, these parts flowed together like drops of water or quicksilver near each other." De Zach, who ob served the same eclipse at Bologna, also remarks that before the contact, of the two limbs was effected, "there was visible, not a continuous thread of light, but a number of luminous points, resembling a row of so pany pearl beads, separated by dark intervals. The most vivid description of this pheno-

menon, however, has been given by Francis Baily, who observed the annular eclipse of May 15, 1836, at Jedburgh, in the South of Scotland, and the phenomenon has from this description, received the appellation of "Baily's Beads." "When the cusps of the san, previous to the formation of the annulus were about forty degrees asunder, a row of lucid points, like a string of beads, irregular in size and distance from each other, suddenly formed round the part of the circumference of the moon that was about to enter on the s n's disc, Its formation was so rapid that it presented the appearance of having been caused by the ignition of a fine train of gunpowder." His impression was that the annulus had just been formed, but to his great surprise he found that the luminous points, as well as the dark intervening spaces, increased in magnitude, some of the contiguous ones appear ing to run into each other like drops of water; for the rapidity of the change was so great, and the singularity of the ar so fascinating and attractive, that the mind was for the moment distracted, and lost in contemplation of the scene, so as to render one unable to attend to every m nute detail Finally, as the moon pursued her course, the dark intervening spaces, (which at their origin had the appearance of lunar mountains in high relief, and which still continued attached to the sun's border) were stretched out into long, thick, black, parallel lines joining the limbs of the sun and moon, when all at once they suddenly gave way, and left the cir cumference of the sun and moon comparatively advanced upon the face of the sun. The same appearance, although in a reverse order, was witnessed on the breaking up of the annulus. While, the limb of the moon was yet at some distance from the margin of the solar disc, a number of long, thick black, parallel lines, as before, suddenly started forward from the moon, and joined the two limbs. As these dark lines got shorter, the intervening bright lights assumed a more rregular shape, and at length terminated in a fine curved line of bright beads, as at the commencement, till they ultimately vanished and the annulus ceased to exist. This phenomenon is accounted for as being due to some mperfection, connected with the optical qualities of the telescope.

THE ECLIPSE IN SPAIN.

Extraordinary interest was aroused in Spain by the enlipse, and special preparations were made for observing it. A number of scientific expeditions, both private and official, erected provisional observatories in the eclipse zone and the Spanish army was represented, several balloons, belonging to the military aerostatic park and manned by engineers making ascents to study the eclipse from the higher and more rarefied strata of the atmosphere. The importance of these observations, taken at heights far above the clouds, must be very great and to enable the records to be as extensive as possible numerous small balloons carrying not men, but photographic apparatus specially prepared to receive and preserve impressions at great belief the were to be sent up with the same object. To minimise the risk of losing any records special instructions were issued to the people and to the local authorities to secure and guard these balloons on their fall.

King Alfonso XIII and the Royal family went to Soria to observe the eclipse, and Madrid society followed their example, the summer visitors to Moncayo, and other well known health resorts in northern Spain, showing great eagerness to be present at the chief points of observation on the great day. Numerous foreign scientific missions visited the peninsula, and Great Britain was well represented both in Majorca and on the mainland. The official British Mission, which was warmly greeted by the local authorities of Castellon de la Plana on the coast of Valencia, erected an observatory at Albocacer & little town in the mountains half way between Castellon de la Plana and Tortosa. Mr. John, Evershed observed the eclipse from Burges, the Stoneyhurst party under the Rev. L. Cortie. S.J., took up their quarters at Tortosa itself and Sir Norman and Dr. J. S. Lockyer representing the Solar Physica Observatory with Mr. C. P. Butler of London, and Mr. Crommelin of the Royal Greenwich. Observatory watched the phenomenon from Palma, the capital of the island of Majorca, and, if all we have heard of Palma is true, must have found the heat uncommonly trying, though we imagine that Professor Turner's party have ventured into hotter regions by far than any of their brother

#### MERCURY'S ATMOSPHERE.

Astronomers hope to ascertain from their observations of yesterday's eclipse, certain facts of importance relative to the little planet whose orbit is nearer to the sun than that of any other known member of the solar system. Only visible to the naked eye towards evening and at early morning, and receiving seven times the light and heat of the earth, Mercury has disclosed but little to astronomers. Its real diameter is about 398 that of the earth or 3140 miles, its bulk is to that of the earth as 63 to 1000, and its mass is reckoned at a two-millionth part of the sun. But of the configuration of the surface of the planet nothing whatever is known, and some of the most eminent astronomers greatly doubt whether Mercury even possesses an atmosphere. It is hoped that, when the observations of the various scientific missions have been compared. light will be thrown upon this question for the planet was so near the line joining the earth and the sun, that the outline of its crescent will probably be seen clearly enough to show whether the Mercury really possesses an atmosphere or not.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS ASSESSOO, QOO

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 16th November 1896 All With Profit Policies effected on a layer that date will be establed to share to play Profits Company have shrowly declared Bonns Additions to Policies to the amount of more the SEVEN MITTLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Mass shall Caire A. Y. THOMSON. B. NATHAN & Co..

#### THE PEACE TERMS.

SECRET UNDERSTANDING DENIED.

SAGHALIEN TO REMAIN UNFORTIFIED.

ROOSEVELT EULOGISED.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 30 Some correspondents assert that a secret understanding exists regarding the question of reimbursement, but the Japanese officials here declare that Japan will receive only the actual cost of the maintenance of prisoners.

M. Maartens and M. Dennison are drafting a treaty of peace. It is expected that it will be completed by the end of the week

The agreement stipulates that the Saghalien Island is not to be fortified or used for strategic purposes. It binds Japan not to fortify the Perouse Straits. The Saghalien will be

divided by the 50 degree.

A new clause provides for a Russo-Japanese commercial treaty, each Power benefiting under one case in hospital ended fatally. the most favored nation clause and undertaking to maintain the open-door in Manchuria.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries have issued a statement declaring that an absolute divergence of views regarding Saghalien and the question of reimbursement frequently threatened a rupture in the negotiations, but the Mikado, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilisation, has, in a spirit of perfect conciliation and in the interest of peace, authorised the waiving of the indemnity, and the division of the Saghalien Island. (Reuter)

PORTSMOUTH (U.S.A.), August 30. It is asserted that no secret clause figures (Havas) in the peace treaty.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), August 30. President Roosevelt congratulated the Plenipotentiaries on securing a peace which is just and honorable for both sides. (Router)

WASHINGTON, August 30. President Roosevelt has been overhelmed with telegrams of congratulation, including those from King Edward and the Empero William. (Reuter

WASHINGTON, August 30. M. Loubet, King Edward, and the German Emperor have congratulated President Roosevelt on the conclusion of peace. (Havas)

PARIS, August 30. The papers do scant justice to Japan's magnanimity. The majority of the newspapers proclaim the Tsar's wisdom in refusing the concessions. (Router)

LONDON, August 30. The papers are uranimous in declaring that Japan's extraordinary magnanimity is a lesson to the world, and in eulogising President Roosevelt's efforts, to which peace is largely (Reuter

VIENNA, August 30. The Austrian and German press welcome the conclusion of peace.

The "Norddeutsche Zeitung," in a highly inspired article, says that the resolution to vield may well have been no easy task for Japanese statesmen but does honor to their wisdom.

The Jar valuable as it is an act of voluntary self res traint and not the outcome of any external pressure.

St. Petersburg, August 30. The journals deplore the conclusion of peace when the army had become stronger than ever, The "Bourse Gazette" rejoices that good sense has triumphed at Tokio.

The "Novoye Vremya" says that peace disastrous for Russia.

The "Sviet" states that all the Japanese Saghalien Island.

The "Ruski Listok" welcomes peace enabling Russia to reorganise her internal administration.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

PARIS, August 30. In consequence of the Sultan's rejection of the French demands, the French mission is Router preparing to leave Fez.

TANGIER, August 30. The Sultan has liberated the Algerian Chief. (Havas

THE HAN-KAU RAILWRY.

PEKIN, August 30. China will pay 6 4 million dollars for the Han-Kau railway. (Reuter)

THE ECLIPSE AT SFAX

LONDON, August 80. There was a clear view of the eclipse at Sfax at the moment of totality. The natives shouted with joy when the sun reappeared. Successful observations were also taken at Burgos, the spectral corona affording a striking spectacle.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.—A house is to be constructed for the Inspector of Irrigation of the Fayoum Circle at Medinet-el-Fayoum.

GHAFFIR ARRESTED. While the S.S. Dandonian was discharging cargo, a ghaffir was caught in the act of abstracting four tins of

STRAY AND OWNERLESS Dogs found in the Imam district of Cairo to-morrow night and at dawn of the 2nd prox, will be poisoned by the police.

QUARREL AT ABNOUB.—In consequence of a fight among Copts at Abnoub, one man was killed, several received serious injuries, and a number were arrested.

THIEVISH BARBER. - On Saturday a barber was sent to the caracol on a charge of stealing £1.3.0 from the cabin of the chief engineer of the S.S. St. Bede, who had required his services.

BUBONIC PLAGUE, -Two new cases of plague have been admitted in hospital at Alexandria, both Sudanese sais. A native man was found dead in his house in the Menshieh quarter, and

SUEZ CANAL.-13 vessels passed through the Canal on the 28th inst., 7 of which were British, 1 German, 3 Turkish, 1 French, 1 Russian. The days receipts were frs. 372,740.49, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 8,481,621.06.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .- The band of the Boy's Reformatory School will perform in the Gardens every Friday afternoon, until further notice. The admission on Fridays is the same as on other week days, i. e. P.T. 1/2 per person.

FIRE IN CAIRO.—Our Cairo contemporaries report a fire which caused damage estimated at L.E. 4,000 in a house situated in the Sharieh Abbas. No lives were lost, and the destruction of property appears to have been mainly, if not entirely, covered by insurance.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The Della Guardia dramatic company will present Cecilia at the Alhambra Theatre to-morrow evening, and Andreina will be given on Saturday evening. A matinée will be held on Sunday afternoon commencing at four o'clock. - We regret to lear that the popular manager of this theatre, M. Conegliano, suffered the loss of his little girl, Anna, who died this morning, at the age of eleven years.

BRUTAL HUSBAND .- Abd el Aziz Amio, on being asked by his wife Z mouba bint Khalita to give her the 'talaq' or notice of divorce, proved that the unlucky woman had good reason for her demand, by beating her savagely over the head and legs. The wife will require ten days' medical treatment. The proper treatment in her husband's case is sufficiently obvious.

HINT TO BRITISH MANUFACTURERS. - The British Vice-Consul at Adams says in a recent report that the importation of British threshing machines into Cilicia seems likely to increase in the future. Altogether some 15 reaping and threshing machines were imported from the United Kingdom during the year 1904. The sale of such articles, which is now only in its infancy, appears likely to become

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. - We would draw the attention of manufacturers and merchants to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, which was formed in 1896 with the sole object of assisting British trade in this country. The services of the Chamber are always at the disposal of any member desiring information on trade matters generally, including the question of appointing suitable agents. As no fee is charged for such advice, it is obviously in the interests of concessions pale before the loss of half of the all British traders here to become members. especially when it is remembered that the annual subscription is merely the nominal one of £1. The latter payment also includes a copy of the monthly Journal issued by the Chamber. Home enquirers can obtain further particulars from our London office, 36, New Broad-street. which acts as agents to the Chamber.

#### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

H. H. Prince Mohamed Ali Bey Gellal left for Europe yesterday by the German mail

Ahmed Pasha Zeki will join H. H. the Khedive next week and accompany him to Constantinople.

Captain Flower, director of the zoological gardens, is leaving Alexandria by the Austrian Lloyd S.S. Semiramis for Europe on business in connection with the future development of these gardens. He will be away for six or seven weeks, and during this period Mr. R Vaughan Wild will act as director.

Capt, Blakeney, R.E. has left Cairo for Assigut, on an inspecting trip.

Mr. C. Baehler will return to Cairo in the (Roster) first week of October

KHEDIVIAL MAIL S.S. CO.

NEW STEAMER PURCHASED.

We are informed that the Khedivial Mail Co. has just purchased the S.S. Basileus Georgios from Messrs. Destounis and Yannolafas for £13,000. The steamer which has been docked at Constantinople and examined by the agents of the purchasing company, will shortly leave for Alexandria with passengers stopping at Piraus only. She will be used entirely for passenger and mail traffic and will ply for the present between Alexandria and Constantinople.

THE BANCO DI ROMA.

It is currently reported in Cairo that the above bank intends opening a branch there during the next winter season, and, in all probability, at Port Said also, about the same time.

Nothing, however, will be definitely decided as to the exact date of the inauguration of these two new offices until the arrival in Egypt of Signor Pacelli, President of the Council of Administration of the bank in Rome. It is further reported that this gentleman will not come out until after the meeting that is to take place in Paris next month between Sir Elwin Palmer, Governor of the National Bank, who is now in London, and the two groups of financiers, French and Italian, who are to participate in the formation of the new Bank of Abyssinia, by supplying half of the required capital, whilst the remaining half is to be found by the National Bank of Egypt, at already mentioned by us some few months

#### THE GHIZEH ZOO.

Besides the 129 new animals from the Sudan which arrived in these gardens on the 10th August, the additions to the menagerie during the present month in-clude four barred doves hatched and reared; two golden crowned cranes received on deposit from Mr. P. Machell; two Norfolk plovers, two desert waran-lizards, and a fine griffon vulture all captured on the Libyan desert and purchased from the bedawin; and four very beautiful pure white peafowl (of which no specimen has been exhibited in these gardens for over six years), four Madagascar lemurs representing three species) and a galago (a rare species of lemur from Central Africa, with long ears, which it can fold up short at will, and very fine soft grey fur and long bushy tail) also purchased.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

The Mohamedan National Society of Calcutta telegraphed to Lord Curzon, expressing its sincere regret at losing a most accomplished, honest, and sympathising Viceroy. In another telegram a similar society in Bombay said that it regards Lord Curzon's departure as a great misfortune for India, and it referred to the signal services rendered by him to the country.

#### ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. C. J. Markham and officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. King's Royal Rifles will perform the following programme of music at the Esbekieh Gardens to-morrow (Friday) evening, commence ing at 9-0 o'clock.

March—Hands across the Sea—Sor Overture—Bronze Horse—Auber

Selection Frans) Gounot
 Valse-Sobre las Clas-Rosas
 An Oriental Scene-Dervish Chorus Seant-Source Control of the Control of

The Turkish Patrol -Michaelis
-- "Si Mohamed labes saifuh" (By desire

#### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Spartan Prince left London yesterday with passengers and general cargo, and is expected to arrrive at Alexandria on or about September 16.

The Ellerman S.S. Sardinia, from Liverpool Swanses, Gibraltar and Malta left the latter port on Wednesday evening and is due at Alexandria on Sunday morning.

#### THE SUIGIDE OF M. CRONIER.

PRICES GREATLY LOWERED.

The news of the suicide in Paris on Monday of the President of the Council of Administration of the Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte caused something like a panic on the Cairo Bourse amongst the holders of shares in that company, and today the price had fallen to 40 frames, a drop in two days of nearly 50 per cent. Several sinister rumours were afloat, and the fact that no news of a definite nature was forthcoming as to whether the Sucreries would eventually be losers by the catastrophe that had led to M. Croiner's sad death were factors that brought about the great and sudden depreciation in the quotation of the shares.

The Société des Sucreries was formed in 1892 with a share capital of 22,500,000 france, divi-ded into 225,000 shares of 100 france fully paid, besides debentures of 500 france each for 32,000,000 francs. Up to the present the company has paid regular and handsome dividends and its shares were last week at frs. 155.

#### CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT LTD.

The tender of Messrs Dick, Kerr and Co. for the supply of rails, sleepers, and other permanent way material in connection with the construction of the Nile-Khargeh railway has been accepted. A condition of the tender is that 50 miles of rail are to be ready within five weeks. The works in connection with the embankments to carry the line from the state railway to the edge of the cultivation, including the bridging of the El Hamranieh canal, are new approaching completion.

THE EGYPTIAN MINES EXPLORATION COMPANY.

Mr. C. J. Alford has furnished the following summary of the month's operations: -

ATALLAH MINE.—(Central Egypt Company) July 26th. Main shaft down 57 ft. No. 1 shaft first level N.E. vein exposed from 90 to 130 ft. averaged 7 inches wide, 3 czs. 19 dw's. gold per ton. First level, S.W. 175 ft. no change. Second level N.E. 54 ft. vein 9 inches wide 15 dwts. Second level, S.W. in 80 ft. vein for 13 ft. averages 6 inches wide, 1 oz. 9 dwts, gold. No. 3 shaft, First level, P.W., 178 ft. vein 4 inches wide, 1 oz. 6 dwts. gold per ton.

SEMNA MINE.—(Fatira Company). July 22nd. No. 1 shaft 75 ft. level E., in 30 ft., vein averages 36 inches wide, 1 oz. 9 dwts. gold per ton. No. 2 shaft, down 170 ft., 50 ft. level E. in 18 ft., vein 42 inches wide, 1 oz 46 dwts. gold per ton. At this point struck into ancient workings. No. 3 shaft down 71 ft., no change. Crossout to vein at B. work-

ERIDIA MINE. - (E-idia Company). Work suspended until October.

#### PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot "El-Kahira," de la Cie Khédi viale, parti hier pour le Pirée et Constan tinople, avait à bord :

M. Nicolas Gennadis, Brigallier, Genera

G. M. Bullock, C.B., cap. H. B. Kennedy et E. Benachi, C. Stamopolos, E. J. Athenogene F. Goutaland, Geo. Caravia, Daoud bey Rachidi, Alex. Banides, Dr. Vojlas, Geo. C. Constantinidis, F. Hayer, Mme Abdel Baki bey Omari, M. Vergara, A. Nicoletto, Youssel Morgan, Const. Bostani, père Pierre Camados, Jean Andricopoulo, Basil et Const. Remis, Miltisdes Samoli et fils, M. Xigas, N. Caloge rovich, Geo. Psahos, Victor Yessella, Pierre Petris, Jean Petridis, Andrea Leopoulos, Panos Panayotacopoulo, Nico'as Betroyannis, Christo Christodulidis, M. et Mme Stephan Macris, Mr. et Mme Clement Gavrant et famille, Mmes Trini, Genie Sorini, Aspazia Theodorou Vagliamitis, 2 militaires, et 145 passagers de du pont.

## JEGYPTIAN SHABE MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

London, August 25.

A "see saw" sort of week has passed since our last, with the exception that the rises and falls of the see saw have been only slight. Notfalls of the see saw have been only sugat. Not-withstanding the pessimistic views taken by some of the foreign correspondents in their talegrams to the home press as to the prospects of a settlement between Japan and Russis, the City believes that Russis is only sluting and still adheres to the belief that peace will not be long delayed, and consequently prices have reflected this feeling in a great measure, al-though the latest telegrams received are of a esponding nature.

Consols, which closed last week at 90 % have been done at 90 16 and this led the way to a fairly general advance in other gilt-edged securities. The recent rise in silver also affect ed rupes paper and other securities dependent upon this metal.

Our home railway market has been firm, with more business doing, owing to the fact that some prominent dealers are now beginning to return from their holidays, and to put in a casual appearance. The fashion still seems to centre in the American railway market, in which there has been a large business, done, with rising prices all the week through.

The sensation of the week has been the rapid rise in copper, Standard having risen during the week from £69.10s. to £78. This has favorably affected the price of Rio Tinto shares, as also those of other copper mines, the former having beaten all, previous records by touching the top price of 68.

Egyptian stocks and shares remain firm with little doing, as so many of those interested in this market are still on their holidays. Delta lands have been changing hands at 21 National Panks are quoted 281 Agricultural Banks, 141 and Khedivial Mail Steamship Company's Shares I 🛧

The mining market has a better tone all round, and although there has been no rise of consequence in the African section to record, it has had a good effect on Egyptian mines, which have during the week received some support : on dit that the Nile Valley Company has overcome its difficulties, and has made satisfactory arrangements regarding its finances. The shares close firm at ‡. Um Rus are well supported at ‡‡, and Egyptian mines find buyers at over 13s.

There is a general feeling in the Stock Exchange that in the antumn we shall see a distinct appreciation in everything connected with Egypt. The satisfactory reports of the cotton crop are beginning to have their effect and the work of Mr. Machell in successfully destroying the cotton worm has been specially appreciated in this country. Efforts such as these do much to inspire confidence in those who are contemplating investing their, money in Egypt, as they are avidence that under Bri-tiah agis no atone is left, unturned to secure the prosperity of the country, and that the conduct of affairs is in capable hands.

A point we have touched on more than once is the enormous increase in the world's production of gold, and the effect it is beginning Mr. Byrne to have on the prices of all commodities. The following figures will enable our readers the the better to appreciate what is taking place.

The world's total production of gold for the year 1895 was about £41,000,000. Last year this had risen to nearly £72,000,000, and this showed an increase of about £5,000,000 on the R. A. Birley, lieut. H. F. Hope, Mme Vve previous year, 1908. The estimate for 1905 is Bouphidis, 2 enfants et gouvernante, Maitre put at about £80,000,000. It is interesting to Paudilis Saltabassis, Nicolas Malamizza, Alex note that Egypt is beginning to contribute her mite to this year's total, the production of the Nile Valley being about £11,000 to the end of July, and that of the Um Rus about £9,000. This enormous increase in the world's production of gold, in the opinion of those best informed on the subject is beginning to have its effect on all raw materials, which are the first under such circumstances to be influenced by the lowering of the value of gold. It is anticipated in consequence that we are on the eve of a boom, especially in manufacturing districts, and that as soon as the holidays are over we shall see a very active trade through out the world.

### SPORT AND PLAY.

HOME SPORT.

Cricket. The North beat the South by

CRICKET.

B.T.C. v. "A" COMPANY BERKSHIRE. This match was played on Tuesday and resulted in a win for the E.T.C. by 16 runs. Byrne for the E.T.C. scored 41 runs, and took 6 wickets for 23. In their second immings the E.T.C. scored 168 for 4 wickets, when stumps were drawn. For "A" Comp. Robertson and Partridge bowled well, the latter taking 6 wickets for 51. Scores:—

B. T. C.

Mr. P. J. Byrne, b. Partridge...

G. N. Cheseman, c. Robertson, b.

Partridge
C. S. Steele, run out
M. Slythman, b. Partridge
E. G. Henley, c. Woolmur, b.
Robertson
H. Hanley, b. Partridge H. Hanley, b. Partridge.
G. B. Harvey, c. Finch, b. Robertson
C. S. Scarth, b. Robertson
S. F. Millar, c. Selly, b. Partridge.
T. N. Incledon, b. Partridge.
W. T. B. Carlisle, not out.

Bxtras. Bowling.

Overs Maidens Runs Wickets 2 1 88 Pte. Partridge 51 10 R. T. C. 2ND INNINGS. G. N. Cheesman, b. Swan... C.S. Steele, a. Finch, b. Swan... R. M. Blythman, b. Swan... H. Hanley, b. Robertson...

Total for 4 wats... 168

P. J. Byrne, not out... E. G. Henley, not out...

"A" COMP. BERKS. Keen b Henley ... Belcher o Henley b Byrne...

Brand, c. Blythman, b. Henley... Biggs, b. Byrne Jor, Finch, b. Byrne... Byan, o Herrey, h. Byrne... Estman, h. Herrey Robertson, h. Byrne

Sully potent.
Woolmn, b. Byrne
Pattridge o Cheesman, b. Harvey
Extras

Total ... ... 71 Bowling M Overs Maidena Runa Wickets

Harvey 3.3 0 111 KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

. . . 10 . . . 2 . . . 27

14 mil 7 eb 28 bire6

REGATTA. The following is the result of yesterday's CLASS I.

Boat Start Finish Sailed by Sans Pareille 350.25 5.11.43 H. de Tachudi Leman Celtic 37 17 5.13.31 Capt. Evans 3.30.44 5.14.40 N. W. de Coaroj Minnie Banshee Snook

07.30 5,31,37 F. Ott 3 Akraba Jessica

race for two handsome cups given by

NILE GAUGE READINGS

	ROSA	IRES.	DU	RM.	KHART	OUR.	BRE	BER.	WADI	HALFA.		ASSOUAN B			0. 0	188100	WRIB.	BODAH.	DALPA BARBAGE.	
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2	5. 7	8.12	1.56	2. 8	3.55	5.30	4.30	6.28	3.92	5.57	94.99	95.75	87.52		47.60					
3	4.97	7.83	1.70	2.40	3.60	5.50	4.53	6.34	4.18		95.15	95.59	87.70	86.60		49.22	46.920 484			
4	5.64	7.87	1.75	2.70	3.70	5.50	4.62	6.59	4.26	5.78	95.30	95.88	87.84	89.88		49.32	46.95 49.			
5	4.92	7.50	1.80	2.90	3.75	5.55	4.76	6.90	4.26	5.97	95.47	94.13		90.11	47.79		47.20 49.			
8	4.98	7.30	1.84	3. 0	3.80	5.60	4 91	6.93	4.24	6.26	95.66	96.28	88.25	90.28		49.51	47.35 49.5			ŧ
7	5. 3	7.76	1.85	3. 5	3.90	5.58	4.97	6.97	4.22	6.55	95.75	96.39	88.37	90.52		49.67	47.64 49.2		0 si 815.57 con 15.86	
0 8	5.82	7.46	1.86	3.15	4.5	5.58	5. 4	6.87	4.19	6.69	95.79	96.77	88.40	90.85	48.54	49.85	47.84 49.5		0 15.57 15.88	į
0	5.52	6.81	1.88	3.20	4. 0	5.58	5.35	6.87	4.20	6.90	95.75	97. 1	88.87	91.18	000 48.74	50, 6	47.97 49.7		4 15.59 15.91	ĝ
10	7.27	6.48	1.95	3.40	4 5	5.58	5.56	6.77	4.28		95.78	97.38	88.37	91.38	48.99	50.38	48.17 49.9		9 15.59 15.94	
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94	6.97	7.80	2.58	2.50	5.85	5.80	6.67	6.50	6.96		98.88	97.19	91.42	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		50.85	49 4 60 050	101000		
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26	6.87	6.82	2.68	2.50	5.15	5.45	6.76	6.48	7. 4	6.79	97.45	97.20	91.58			50.81	50.30 50.4		Strinb Signa delbing an	
27	6.86	THE RESIDENCE IN	2.68		B. 4	5.45	6.94	6,48	7. 4	6.74	97.20	97,11	91.61	91.85		50.79	50.49 50.4		Tand Athe Seat See	
34	0.00	0.0%	4.00	M.DO	COST CALLS	1 1 1	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	100	12.62	PER OF THE	OC OF	07 0	01 40	01 90	E1 E	80 00	SO SO SOL	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 10. 9 16.91	

#### ACTUALITE

Le Krach Cronier

La situation de la Société des Sucreries et Raffinerie, qui embrasse à elle seule toute l'in dustrie sucrière égyptienne, présente pour le pays, on le comprendra facilement, un intérêt vital. Toute la production de canne à sucre de l'Egypte étant achetée par la Société, si celleci venait à disparaître, le pays perdrait an-nuellement plusieurs millions sans compter qu'une telle chute entraînerait la ruine complète de plusieurs localités de la Haute-Egypte.

Bien qu'on ne sache pas encore si la Société des sucreries Egyptiennes a une part dans les pertes du syndicat Cronier, nous voyons les cours des actions de cette société tomber à Paris à fr. 45 pour remonter à fr. 49 en clôture. Heureusement pour les actionnaires, l'étendue du mal ne se mesure pas à la baisse qui s'est produite, baisse qui a été provoquée soit par la panique des détenteurs d'actions, soit par les exécutions forcées pour le compte des banques qui sont à découvert et par l'absence de la contre-partie dans l'achat des titres jetés sur le marché. Personne à Paris n'ose acheter un titre d'une société, sur le compte de laquelle on sait fort peu de chose, surtout après une faillite aussi effroyable que celle de Cronier.

Il faut ajouter à toutes ces raisons la mise en vente prochaine du stock considérable d'actions appartenant à Cronier et aux membres de la famille Say qui sont les principaux actionnaires de la Société.

La débâcle une fois passée, le titre rebondira à sa véritable valeur, car, si mal il y a, il n'y a pas apparence qu'il soit de nature à entraîner la faillite de la Société. Le Président ne pouvait, si même il l'eut voulu, ruiner d'un coup une société pareille. Les détournements de fonds sont réparables. Quant à avoir engagé outre mesure la société, il ne faut pas oublier que les Sucreries et Raffinerie ont leur siège au Caire et que les différences de jeu, pour être opposables à une société égyptienne, doivent être sanctionnées par la justice du pays. de plus des administrateurs qui ont outrepassé lours pouvoirs et qui ne sauraient en aucune façon engager la Société des sucreries d'Egypte. Il est consolant pour les actionnaires de voir qu'il y a dans le conseil d'administration des gens présentant de la surface et conscients de leur propre responsabilité, nous voulons dire M. Barois, administrateur des chemins de fer égyptiens, MM. Arbib et Thernynck; ainsi que M. Dorizon, le Directeur de la Société Générale, un des plus puissants établissements de banque de France. Pour calmer les esprits, il est nécessaire

que les administrateurs du Caire s'expliquent et publient un bilan à ce jour le plus tôt possible. C'est là un devoir auquel ils ne sauraient se dérober, car les actionnaires peuvent, en vertu du droit commun, provoquer de telles déclarations par voie de Justice. On doit faire le jour le plus complet et dire aux actionnaires ce qu'il en est de la Société et de son actif. Un communiqué officiel seul pourra modérer la surexcitation à laquelle sont en proie les Bourses de Paris et d'Egypte.

## DECES

Nous regrettons d'apprendre la mort de Mlle Anna Conegliano, fille de M.S. Conegliano, propriétaire du Théâtre Alhambra, survenue la nuit dernière, à l'âge de 11 ans.

Les funérailles auront lieu cet après-midi à 3h. Le convoi funèbre partira de la Maison Coco, derrière l'église américaine.

#### BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE (Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le Krach Cronier a sa répercussion sur le

Le cours des Sucreries est tombé jusqu'à 29 francs au Caire. Ici, après avoir débuté à 53, on a fléchi en clôture à 41.

Parmi les titres en baisse, la Banque Natio nale fléchit de 27 3/4 à 27 5/8 l'Ancienne et de 27 23/32 à 27 1/2 la Nouvelle, l'Agricole de 14 19/32 à 14 7/16, la Banque d'Athènes de 127 1/2 à 126 1/2, la Béhéra de 43 7/8 à 43 3/4, la Daïra de 27 7/8 à 27 3/4 et les Privilégiées Tramways de 161 à 160.

Par contre l'action Crédit Foncier reprend de 821 à 823 ; les Estates continuent à hausser jusqu'à 1 7/32 et la Nungovich de 10 7/16 à 10 1/2.

#### MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

#### AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de construction d'un mur de soutène ment et de clôture au Sud de l'Hopital du Gouvernement.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. (150) cent

cinquante. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sons pli

cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 12 Septembre 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour la construction d'un

tion: "Soumission pour la construction d'un mur de souténement et de clôture au sud de l'Hopital du Gouvernement.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des ffres et au plus tard le 12 Septembre 1905 à

midi.
Toute offre qui ne remplit pes les conditions si dessus sera écartée.
Le Vice-Président (signé) Augnors A. RALL.
Alexandrie, le 29 Août 1905. 26375-8-1

#### CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

ETABLIEN VERTU DU FIRMAN DE S.A. LE KHEDIVE EN DATE DU 15 FEVRIER 1880.

AVIS A MESSIEURS LES ACTIONNAIRES ET PORTEURS DE PARTS DE FONDATION.

Par décision de l'Assemblée Générale du 8 Juillet 1905 le Capital du Crédit Foncier Egyptien a été porté de 100 millions de Francs ou £4,000,000 à 200 millions de francs ou £8,000,000.—par la création de 200,000 Actions de 500 francs ou £20, libérées de 125 francs ou £5,—qui, sous réserve de l'exercice des droits 25,—qui, sous reserve de l'exercice des drois de préférence attribués par l'article 4 des Statuts aux porteurs des Actions anciennes et des Parts de fondation, seront remises à la Société Egyptienne de la Daïra Sanieh en paiement partiel de la cession de ses créances sur

les acquéreurs de ses terrains. Ces droits de préférence ont été réservés au prix de 810 francs par action de 500 francs libérée de quart (soit, en déduisant les 375 francs restant à appeler, 435 francs, prix con-venu avec la Société Egyptienne de la Daïra Sanieh), jouissance du 1er Novembre 1905, savoir :

(a) A concurrence de 100,000 actions aux porteurs des Actions anciennes dans la proportion des titres possédés par eux, soit à raison d'une action nouvelle pour deux actions anciennes, sans attribution de fraction:

A concurrence de 100,000 actions aux porteurs des parts de fondation dans la proportion des titres possédés par eux, soit à raison de 50 Actions nouvelles pour une part de fondation ou 5 actions nouvelles par dixième de part de fondation.

Le prix à verser, fixé, ainsi qu'il est dit plus haut, à 810 francs, moins 375 francs restant à appeler, soit net 435 francs est payable comme suit :

Francs 125.—au moment de la demande. Francs 310.—du 25 au 30 Septembre 1905. être sanctionnées par la justice du pays. Si ce versement n'est pas effectué à la date Or, dans le cas qui nous occupe, l'exception de du 30 Septembre 1905, le Crédit Foncier jeu trouve pleinement son application. Il y a pourra, à son choix, soit user des droits spéciiés par les articles 6, 7 et 8 des Statuts, soit rembourger le premier versement de 125 francs. Les demandes seront admises sur présenta-tion des Actions du 20 au 31 Acût inclusive-

Au Siège Social au CAIRE,

A ALEXANDRIE au Crédit Lyonnais,

A Paris... à la Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. à la Banque de Paris et des

au Crédit Lyonnais, au Comptoir National d'Es-

compte de Paris, à la Société Générale de Crédit

Industriel et Commercial. A BRUXELLES à la Banque de Paris et des

Pays-Bas, à la Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts.

A Anvers... à la Société Française de

A GENEVE... à la Soulete Française de Banque et de Dépôts.

A GENEVE... à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Les Parts de Fondation devront être déposées dans les même délais pour l'exercice du droit de soussisties. droit de souscription:

Au Siège Social au CAIRE, Au Crédit Lyonnais à Alexandrie,

A la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas à BRUXELLES. A la Société Française de Banque et de

Dépôts à Geneve. 25320-17-17

#### MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIB

#### ARRIVÉES 30 août

marché. La plupart des valeurs accusent une Cardiff ; 14 j., vap. ang. Lena, cap. Crowther, réaction plus ou moins sensible. 31 sont

Pirée et Candie ; 63 h., vap. hell. Athènes, cap. Catramatos, ton. 403, à Kechayas.

DÉPARTS

29 août Mersine; vap. ang. Bravo, cap. MacLaren. Nicolajeff; vap. ang. Castlegarth, cap. Lord, sur lest.

Naples et Marseille ; v. all. Schleswig, c. Pesch. Pirée et Constantinople ; vap. ang. El Kahira, cap. Pneumaticos.

Brindisi et Trieste ; v. autr. Maria Teresa, cap. Mareglia.

Port-Saïd et Odessa; vap. russe Reine Olga, cap. Indieff. Hull ; vap. sued. Ymer, cap. Edgren. Fiume ; vap. ang. Saint Bede, cap. Clements, avec une partie de la cargaison de pro-

Ergastèrie ; vap. franç. Calédonie, cap. Jaffrey,

## EASTERN TELEGRAPH Co. LTD

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Wednesday, 30th Aug., 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and [6] p.m. (Caire ime)

. 1 12 21 02	MESSAGES	HANDED
FROM	The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraph Offices.
London Liverpool Manchester Glasgow Other Provincial Office	H. M. 14 18 19 12	H. M. 29 84

## STOCKS AND SHARES

	prom	WALLS AND SHAM	ED
	Closin	g Prices, to-day at 1 p.m	
har	189	RANKS.	
	13 3	Imperial Ottoman Bank	
**	27 8	Nat. Bank of Egypt do do New	271
Pos.	426 -		adT.
		Banque Industrielle	88 <del>1 -</del>
Pes.	823 —	Crédit Foncier Egyptien	9600
fri p	state ace	[Lottery Bonds	
Let. Pos.	196 1	Agricultural Bank	918
Lat.	126 1	Egypt. Investment Co.	ize 51 4
U. (1)	9 7	Land Bank of Egypt	85
digit.	Januara	MESCLAND, MOVIES TO BY	NO UNITE
Fos.	900	- AgricIndust. Egypt	520
L.B.	43 }	Behera Company	950 51
Lst.	2 11	Egypt.Delta Land Co	Saw of
- W	6 #	Wardan Estate Cov	5
10		Land & Mortgage	
19	27 4	New Daira Sanish Fond.	
13		Corporation of Western	14
1000	31/ -	- New Egyptian Co	901-8
10	A. C.	Boynt, Estates Ltd.	1 7/32
Tal	CON	OMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL	ALC: UNITED
Lat.	30	Alexand. Bonded Stores Pref.	00 41
1111	1 de	Anglo-Egypt, Spinning	प्रमुख्य <b>सम्</b> वीक्षम् अस्
	THE STATE OF	Co.	1.31
**	25 —	Bourse Khédivials	
11	75 —		00
Pos.	221 —	Transport Ord. x Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond.	130
11		do do 6 % Debs.	500
	123 -	do Cairo Fond.	65
Sh.	5/3 -	Egypt, Cotton Mills	edT
13	24/3 —	do Markets	100
**	34/6 —	do Salt and Soda Fond.	non!
Rea	75	Cimente d'Rounte	19
Lat.	rist rule	Ciments d'Egypte Egypt. Trust & Invest.	1 11/32
2	77	Kair-el-Zayat Cot. Coy.	1021
	10 1	Nungovich Hotels	101
22	37 —	Soc. Pressage et Dépôts	102
19	30 —	Société Presses Libres ATION & WATER WORKS	102
Let.	5 18	Anglo - American Nile	iser the
		&c. Co.	
**	4 16	Khedivial Mail S.S. &co-	0010
	15 1	Co. Fonds.	20/9
Pos.	15 ± 1180	Alex. Water Company Cairo Water Coy. Fonds	1150
Lat.	7 1	Cairo Water Coy. Fonds. Tantah Water Co. Fonds.	
	RAI	LWAYS & TRAMWAYS.	
Let.	13 16	Delta Light	97
11	10 —	Delta Light Def	131
"	27 —	Keneh-Assouan	1
Fos.	160 —	Alexandria Trams	490
165	-	do " Fonds.	335
Lett.	7 1	Ramlah Railway	S. TOTAL
	BOUL	RSE KHEDIVIAL	8
	12.00	CAS (W. D. 1994) Active A	7 97

CONTRATS Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Ootons F.G.F.Br. Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour nov. tal. 14 7/8 à -/- ; plus bas pour nov.

Graines de coton Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour nov.-déc.-jan. P.T. 59 20/40 à -/-: plus bas pour nov.-déc.-jan. 59 15/40 à --/-.

Remarques (De midi à 1h. p.m.) Coton.-L'avant-bourse de Liverpool, si impatiemment attendue, a été une désillusion, et la clôture, sous son influence, a fini par avoir lieu en baisse.

Le marché en général a été peu actif. Graines de coton.-L'article a été tout-àfait négligé, mais est resté soutenu quand

même. Fèves.-Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 30 août 1905.

#### COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédi viale à 9h. 45 am.) Tal. 14 23/32 Livraison Novembre , 14 23/32 Mars 14 27/32 Marché quiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédi viale à 12h.45 p.m.) Tal. 14 3/4 Livraison Novembre , 14 3/4 Janvier Mars . 14 7/8 Marché ferme

#### MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAI

31 août 1905.--(11h.55 a.m.) Cotons -Clôture du marché du 30 août

Pair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-BOYPTE ET PAYOUM Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : Sans changement

ABBASSI 2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans change-

IANNOVICH

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans change Etat du marché de ce jour, coton : Soutenus

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 645 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars — Graines de coton.-Manquent Disponible Ticket Mit-Affi-Rien

Haute-Egypte.— Blés.—Fermes Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 121 House.—Cours nominaux Said: disponible:

Fayoum: disponible:

Cualité Said: Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 125

Lontilles.—Même situation Disponible : Rien Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 125 Orges.—Soutenues Cond. Saha P.T. 56 à 59

Mais.—Sans changement
Disponible: Rien.
Cond Saha P.T. 92 à 100

INFORMATIONS Contrats. - A partir du 18 septembre pro-

chain, l'horaire d'hiver sera remis en vigueur. La séance de l'après-midi aura lieu de 5 à 6h. Exportation du 30 août. dep. le 25 août Bal. 7462 Ceton Bal. 1897 Bal. 7462 Gr. de cot. Ard. 17854 Ard. 53558 Povos nel transmissed to provide mark and Les priz suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour COTON C.M.B.

(BASSE-EGYPTE) par Cantar Province Béhéra

Damanhour. — De P.T. 165 à 270

Provience Garbieh Kafr-Zayat... \_ \_ De P.T. 257½ à 310 Tantah. \_ \_ \_ \_ 265 , 307½ SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION : DISPONIBLE TICKET Graines de coton Afifi P.T. - A P.T. -Haute-Egypte N.R., —
Blé Saïdi
Pèves Saïdi
R'ayoumi

> ARRIVAGES du jeudi 31 août 1905 Documents de l' "Alexandria General

Produce Association." Cotons \_\_\_\_\_ S/B \_\_ Graines de coton \_\_ sacs 400 Blés Saidi \_\_\_\_ , 120 Blés Saidi ... , 120

Rèves Saïdi ... , 2183

Orges ... , 2183

Orges ... , 2183

Cotoms.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er

septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,231,923 Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,620,896

Contre même jour en 1904 : Coton S/B 223
Graines de coton ... sacs 1945 420 Lentilles 420 Octons.—Total des arrivages depuis le ler septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,477,270 Graines de coton.-Total des arrivages depais

le ler septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,524,193 CONTRATS,(11 h. 55 a.m.)

 Octon F.G.F.Br.
 Novembre...
 Tal. 14 3/4 à ...

 Janvier
 ...
 14 3/4 ...

 Mars
 ...
 14 7/8 ...

 Graines de coton
 D.W. 50 10000

REMARQUES

ouvert à 14 23/32 et reste soutenu, quoique sans beaucoup d'affaires. Les nouvelles de l'Etranger ne signalent rien de particulier.

Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolte.—
Sans affaires. Le premier cours a été de

Dépêches particulières du 30 août 1905 PRODUITS EGYPTIENS LIVERPOOL

roses.—Fermes HILL. Graines de coton. - Sans changement

Fores .- Cours nominaux LONDRES Graines de coton.-Même situation

LIVERPOOL Futurs oct.-nov.: 5.82 (11 points de baisse)
, jan.-fév.: 5.88 (10 points de baisse)
Disponible: 5.91 (6 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

APPROXIMATIVE RETURNS Week ended Aug. 3, 1905. same period 1904 Cattle markets L.E. 228 L.E. 242 General markets "305 "192 ,, 305 ,, 192

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

		Banks' buying	
London cheque	400	97 1	97
" 3m. bank paper		96 16	
Que horne mar		96 78	144
Paris cheque	013	885 4	387 -
" 3m. bank paper		384 1	385 1
3m. house paper	- 1	384 -	
Switzerland cheque .		885 4	387 -
3m. bank paper.		382 4	-
Germany cheque -	-	474 2	476
8m. bank pay		471	-
Italian cheque		885 4	387 1
Vienna & Trieste cheq		408 2	406
Constantinople cheque	1	88 -	88 1

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

Inverse   Inve
American (new crop) Maise Spot per cental
Amer. futures (SeptOct.) 5.83  " (JanFeb.) 5.91  American Middling 5.91  Sgypt. fully good fair, delivery(Sept.) 7 40/64  " " (Oct.) 7 37/64  " " (Dec.) 7 28/64  " " (Jan.) 7 22/64  Sgypt. Brown fair per lb. d. 6 6/16  " good fair 7 7/16  " good fair 7 7/16  " good fair 7 13/16  Bgyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.) 32/9  LONDON, August 30.
American Middling
3gypt. fully good fair, delivery(Sept.) 7 40/64  """ (Oct.) 7 37/64  """ (Dec.) 7 28/64  3gypt. Brown fair per lb. d 6 6/16  """ good fair 7 7/16  """ good fair 7 13/16  Egyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.) 32/9  LONDON, August 30.
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d 6 6/16
### 15   Frown hair per 15. d 6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6
### 15   Frown hair per 15. d 6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6
good 8 6/16  gyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.) 32/9  London, August 30.  Consols (Sentember). 91.
Egyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.) 32/9 London, August 30.
Consols (September) 91 —
Rgyptian Unified
Private Discount m. bill 1 %
(advance).
New-York, August 30.
Spot Cotton 11.15 American Futures (September) 10.78
(October) 10.93
(January) 11.06 (February) 11.10
Cable transfers dol. 4.861

Cotton day's receipts at all U.-S. Poets.. \_\_ bales 14.000 LIVERPOOL, August 80.

American futures (September-October)... 5.81 | London | L LONDON, August 30.

Greek Monopols. 54 t Greek Rent 4 % 43 t Chartereds of S. Africa 113/16 Agricultural Bank 14

Agricultural Bank

New Egyptians ... 14

Nile Valley Gold Mine New 1

The Western Ossis Corporation 1 premium

Delta Light (Bearer shares) 13 1 business done

Egypt. cot. seed to Hull(Aug.) 5 7/16 quiet

German Beet Sugar (August) 8/9

Pans, August 30. Lots Tures..

NOLIS

HULL

Coton ... ... Shgs. 11/ à —

(NANTES-DUNKERQUE)

MARSEILLE

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

CERBAL MARKET

ROD EL FARAG(NATIONAL BANK'S SHOONAH

YESTERDAY'S PRICES

" 124 " " 126

...

.

1500

1800

1200

11 11

11

.

129

127

195

71

, 127 ,

105 "

112

68

70

150 "

Wheat, Tugari... Ard. P.T. 114 to P.T. 116

"Middling " " 117 " " 119

"Mawani.. " " 125 " " 135

CHERALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Barley Mariuti ... Shami ...

Dura Shami .... Rafia —

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,

Anvers ... ... 2.— Hambourg ... ... ... 20.— à 22.50

Bombay... ... ... 30.—
Alexandrie, le 31 août 1905

Shami ... "

Old.. ... " Lentils, Tugari.... Zawati "

Zawati ... " Mariuti .. "

Shami ... "

Rafia ... "

---

Termis . ... ... ...

Hummos ... ... "

Beans, Tugari... ... Zawati... ,

Barley, Tuguri ... ,

. ..

Dura

Gênes Marseille Fr. 2.-

Barcelone. ... , 2.50 Le Havre. ... , 3.— Dunkerque ... , 2.50

St.-Pétersbourg " 25.—

New-York ... ,, 25.-

Oignons ... ... ... ,,

Oignons ... ... ,,

Graines de coton ... ...

Lots Tures... 132 —
Crédit Lyonnais 1162 —
Ottoman Bank 594 —
Cheques on London 25.16 —
Sugar White No. 3 (August) 24 ‡
Crédit Foncier Egyptien 823 —
Banque d'Athènes 129 —
Land Bank of Egypt 238 — Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

N.-D.-J. ... P.T. 59 10/40 à -

Sept.-Oct. \_\_ P.T.120 - à 125 -Cotons: Nouvelle récolte.- Novembre a

Fores Saidi: Nouvella récolte.—Marché nul.

#### Exteriour

Ooton: Etat du Marché. - Calme Octon: Rtat du Marché.—Calme
Disp.,—F.G.F.: 7 13/16 (sans changement)
Futurs Septembre: 7 40/64 (2/64 de baisse)
LIVERPOOL

(NANTES: DUNKERQUE)

Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. 10 à —

(Nantes) ..., 10 ...

Fèves. ..., 10 ...

10 ... Graines de coton. - Calmes

COTON AMERICAIN

Middling Upland: 11.15(10 points de baisse)
Futurs oct.: 10.93 (8 points de baisse)
,, jan.: 11.06 (11 points de baisse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 14,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles

Tot. for 120 markets, 533 , 434
Tot. returns for current year date L.E.16,059
... same period last year ... 17,733

Helba

#### THLEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 30 soût 1905 COURS DES VALEURS & TERME, CLOTURE 129 1 Sosnowice Change sur Londres ...
Sucre N° 3 disponible ...
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars LONDRES

Consolidés anglais \_\_ \_ £ 91 15 Escomptes Paris 3. Londres 24, Berlin 3. LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. Prices on Friday, August 25, 1905. Consols a/c ... ... 90 § @ — Consols cash ... ... 90 \$ ... —
Rgyptian 4 % Unified ... 105 \$ ... 106
... 4 \$ % State Domain..... 103 — " 105 — 3 ½ % Government Pref. 102 — " 103 — Egypt ... ... ... United Africans United Africans
Egypt. Invest. & Agency Egyptian Estates \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ pm buyers Egypt. Trust & Invest. ... \_\_\_\_\_ 1 Mysore Reefs ... 5/ Khedivial Mail S.S. Co... Céréales ... ... Shgs. 1/6 à —

SHARE LIST

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#### A MOUNTAIN PARADISE.

There is nothing to do in the Canary Is lands, and one has no energy to do it with The climate is lovely, no doubt, for the sun shines, and the daily range of temperature even in February is no more than 65 to 70 degrees, but only necessity can make a man energetic. What supplied me with the necessary strength of mind and body to tackle the Peak was the simple fact that I had told friends of mine in England that I meant to do it. Otherwise I should have sat in a chair to look at it, or have ascended it by telescope in the same way that Mark Twain did Mont Blanc. But having said I was going to do it

On the evening of my arrival at Orotava asked for guides, and heard that those usually supplied by my hotel were away. I sent tor one Frederico, not upon the list, and he came headlong from the Villa, and brought his brother Dionisio. I was especially strict in ordering a sound mule, one which was "sano" and had no sore upon it. Frederico and Dionisio swore by their gods and all the saints that they possessed the soundest and most wonderful mule in all the islands, an animal which knew the way to the Peak by himself and would carry me there as if I sat in an armchair. For one rides to Alta Vista, where the hut stands at the height of 10,700 feet. As to being carried to that height as if in a chair or a hammock I had my doubts, for I knew mules, and my notions on that head were not far out. Moreno, for that was my mule's name, indeed proved sound. I took his saddle off to see, for in these matters no inhabitant of the island is to be trusted, and he possessed all his skin, which is a rare thing in the Canaries.

So we started at seven in the morning. Dionisio and I and a man called Teleforo, for Frederico had other work. I had made my arrangements as to payment, and on telling them that if I was satisfied I should add another dollar or five pesetas to the agreed sum, they swore I was a very noble Caballero. and one of the most generous people they had ever had the luck to meet. This cheered me up, and we rode to the Villa Orotava in great spirits, there picking up a pack mule, named after the great Spanish painter, Murillo, which carried the forage and the men's food and my food and blankets. The Villa is a half-deserted, quiet town rather more than a thousand feet above Orotava Puerto ; it has the same air of exclusiveness that any half-ruined old aristocrat might possess. Its quiet is the quiet of poverty. And yet it is very beautiful. An hour after leaving the town we passed out of the area of cultivation and left the little hill farms, coming to thin forest and a flowering shrub called codeso.

Aftet the little forests and the codeso we came to cinders. For, after all, the Canary Islands are only seven cinders heaps, the product of fire. A handful of soil is always half cinders. The path grew steep and the mules slid and floundered, and the Villa faded below us, and the port shone in sunshine on the verge of the sea. And the sea horizon spread further and further and yet appeared to rise till it seemed that we were in a deep cup. The illusion is difficult to rid one's self of. And then at last we lost the sea for a time and came to a scene of fiery desolation burnt rocks, cinder heaps, a split or canyon or barranco, called the Barranco de la Reina.

Here the retama begins, for on the upward lands of pumice and cinder, nothing can grow but this. It is a strong and vigorous hardwood shrub that grows in patches, and it is ed like a floating cloud; triangular, vague; a sometimes ten feet high. The foliage is like shadow on the air. Overhead the sky was mare's tail; it is tough and acrid, and the mules seemed to love it. We were close to the and the crater walls rosier still. The cliffs to-Pertillo or gate to the Canyadas, by which one wards Vilaflor shone wonderfully. And then the Peak as we know it now rises. For the old crater must have been one mighty lake of fire ten miles across, not perhaps all a flame of lava at once but like Kilauea in the Sandwhich Island, an ebbing and flowing sea of fire. The walls of this crater are partially swept away, but even now they stand hundreds of feet high for long miles, and are huge buttresses scarped and scraped by the heat of centuries. And in places water has washed them away. For sometimes the volcano has vomited floods. In other parts towards the north-west these barriers are beaten as low as they are at the Portillo. But towards Vilaflor they stand red, gigantie, and fire-eaten relics of a dreadful past.

How does the retama grow so green on cinders and pumice? For these strange Canyadas are a great plain of pumice, beaten and pounded into little fragments and to powder. The whole plain is brown and white, the powdered rapilli move with the wind, move of themselves it seems. For the dead branches of still rooted retama seem to flow down hill on a faint slope from their parent roots. The air was fine and still as we rode over the plain. It reminded me of the air of the highest plateaus of Texas. It was keen, intoxicating, bright, I forgot that I had no energy in Orotava. The air of the Capyadas seemed life

And far across the brown plain, which looked less barren than it was, for the colonr recalled the burnt and brown grasses of Australia, the Peak rose, the Peak of Teneriffe. El Pico de Teide, the ancient home of the Guanche gods. It was even yet five thousand feet above us, but it showed itself as a bold homp, a gigantic fumarole shaped like a rounded breast with another cinder heap upon its summit like a nipple. It was very old, very strange, very grim, unlike any other mountain

To the left as we went south-west Monte Bianco rose in another low hump, a mountain of white pumice. Here and there juts of colcanic rock protruded from the earth of ash, like decayed tusks. Each tusk had once been a fire jet. Now we passed bits of pumice, where pumice mine had been, and Moreno ploughed through it almost as deeply as if it had been snow. Far above us on the slopes leading to the Peak itself were huge separate blocks of lava, which had rolled from a great lava dike as ice breaks from an icefall. They shone afar off, gleaming in the sun, polished, clean fractured like obsidian. And the great walls or dikes of lava seemed yet to roll down from the crater. They showed black, tremendous and barren. It is only in the lower country that the poisonous euphorbia grows on lava.

Now we were even leaving the hardy retams behind us as we climbed upward to the old camping grounds where people used to sleer before the high hut of Alta Vista was built The first camp was called Estancia de los Alemanos, and above it was the second one. Estoncia de los Ingleses at nearly ten thousand feet. And now the worn rough path over lava and cinder and loose rapilli zigzagged up the steep side of the great cone. For hours I had seen no vegetation, no sign of life, not even a vulture flew overhead, not so much as a straye moth; the world was a glare of sand cinders, fine rapilli, white pumice, black lava.

On either hand as we criss-crossed up the steep slope a mighty dike of lava, broken, crackled like a spoilt glazed pot in the fire shone in the sun which now began to leave us in shadow. In another hour we came to little flat space, and were at Alta Vista, the hut. It was four o'clock, and I looked down upon a dead world of fire, and yet up to the horizon. For the sea-line climbed high, we were in a well. The distances in spite of the clear air seemed immense. The vast opposing wall of the Canyapas was red bastioned, and grim, and as the sun began to get lower it grew pink and wonderful. The brown stretches of the Canyadas themselves were a floor of yellowish fire. And still the effect was not so desolate as it might have been, for here and there a greenish mineral looked almost like grass, and the brown was the exact brown of burnt herb age. But with the one exception of that faiht rare tinge of green, the whole chord of colour was at first in the ochres.

While the men unloaded the pack mule sat on the doorstep of the hut and stared eastward. Grand Canary was not visible. It lay under clouds, even as a huge departing steamer might have been hidden under fresh smoke in a following wind. I felt well. The fatigue of riding was on me but I felt no touch of mountain sickness. I sighed a little now and again, but could smoke. So far the rise from the sea level to 10,700ft. had not affected my heart. My mind too, went easily. I was pleased to be at Alto Vista, above the world, in ancient peace and quiet.

The wind was still. I looked down upon red moonscape, as it seemed to me. And as one sees the shadows of the peaks in the moon, so now the shadows of the peak and the lesser fumaroles crept across the floor of the Canyadas. Near me was a patch of snow, over it was black forbidding lava down below red faded to grey and darkened. The shadow of the great cone crept across the floor. But above me the real moon was gibbous and faint. The calm air froze. The shadow of the Peak became a vast pyramid, outlined on the red-brown floor. It crept to the ancient crater cliff, ciimbed it and went seaward.

In half an hour the point of the shadow was nearly to the horizon. The darkest umbral point of the shadow was near the top. It lookyellow and yellow-blue. The horizon was rosy, as, by which one crater in which the shadow of the Peak shot beyond the hori- I am glad I went all the same, for there are zon. The Canyadas were covered with a thin grey haze. They looked as if they had been a sea. There was a line of whitened pumice and grey sand beneath the crater walls, looking like an ancient beach. As the sun set the effect was very beautiful. The shadow of the cone was visible in the very air. The Grand Canary clouds were grey, purple, and fine faint gold.

I had my supper alone in the paper-strewn nut. Dionisio and Teleforo prepared their simple meal of gofio and potatoes, and were lelighted to share my better food. But delicacy forbade them coming to my room. I lighted six andles, and had the stove red with dried retams. Even so the cold was intense. Though I was warmly clad I took my rug and, with a knife, cut a hole in the middle of it, and converting it into a poncho, put my head through the hole. After food I came out on the plateau, and found the moon brighter. Under its rays the snow patches looked infinitely cold and the black lava blacker still. The air was quiet, the frost intense.

Thrice that night I rose to light the fire again. And my two men slept in their room with a fire on the floor. The smoke came through the cracks of the wall, and nearly choked me. I slept, and froze, and woke, and cursed all mountain-climbing, and remembered that in Orotava I should have been sleeping with open windows. I woke finally at dawn, and got my breakfast in a rage. Once more (as lways) I determined to climb no more mounains. And then Dionisio said he was ready if was. We started on the last fifteen hundred feet just as the sun rose, and the hard colours of the morning illumined the cold world.

The wind was bitter. I never felt such cold. And we passed much snow. The rough path was blocked with it, and Dionisio evidently had all a Southerner's dislike of it. I found my that I had seen. It possessed none of the ice-axe useful a dozen times. Certainly I need-terrors of the icy peaks of the Alps, and yet snew gleamed upon it still. But it had a rably short. Every fifty feet I had to rest, And ice-axe useful a dozen times. Certainly I needcharacter all its cwn. It was my first volcanic at last we came to the Rambleta, another plateau, once a crater from which the final ash

cone now springs. It was at a slope of a little over 30 deg., and the ashes were soft. I was glad to see a patch of snow even if I had to cut staps. But sooner than go upon the snow Dionisio went half a mile round, while I cut my way up it slowly. At the steep top of the snow I was atteriv exhausted, and sat down for ten minutes.

The top was yet infinitely far away. I felt weak, frozen, my heart was feeble. It was obvious that the easy Peak was not so easy to a man out of condition, to an invalid. But threw off my poncho, left it on the ashes, and climbed again. We came to the first blow-hole, and at the sight of the smoke I cheered up. When I came to El Nariz as it is called, I knelt down and warmed my hands. But still the top was hundreds of feet above us. The 'ast pull was the worst of all, for now the wind from the south-west, the Counter Equatorial current, blew fiercely. When I topped the edge of the high crater I was glad to fall flat behind a rock and lie there to get my breath. And I smelt sulphur and sulphurous acid, and choking fumes of it came at me in gusts, which finally drove me right to the windward side, which was the last and final summit of the

There are days when one sees the whole world, so to speak, from the rocks above the sulphur pit. A man may count Teneriffe's satellites, Grand Canary, Fuertaventura, Lanzarote to the east ; Palma, Gomera, and Hierro to the west. There islands swim in lucid sea and air; are painted in fine atmosphere on the climbing wall of the high sea horizon. But such good fortune was not mine. The eastern islands were under clouds and haze. And to the west there was a mighty sea of cloud under which Palma and her neighbours lay like rocks beneath snow. Yet suddenly the cloud-blanket swayed and sank lower to the west; the heights of Palma broke through; and then Gomera showed darkly, and, beyond it, to the southwest, Hierro. Then the clouds closed again, and there was nothing visible but the slopes of my own peak and the Canyadas, for even lower Teneriff, itself was under clouds six thousand feet above the sea level. The whole world as I saw it was Volcano.

The loose-lipped, gaping crater of Chahorra was beneath me to the west. It is dead, they say, yet it looked but asleep. Further across the Canyadas and beyond them rose other volcanos, great fumaroles visibly active, smoking heavily, like a steamer firing up with Newcast'o coal. Two smoked furiously; one puffed at leisure over against Garachico, once great port but destroyed by lava in 1706. As for me, I felt as if I was being destroyed by frest, and crawled down into the crater, when I had recovered my breath, to get warm at sulphur vents; the creater was white and vellow, cracked and seamed. Out of cracks visible vapour came, but here and there an invisible gas nearly choked me. But the whole pit or fiery saucer was warm and comfortable left it with reluctance, for still the wind carried ice in it, and bit and nipped me. I climbed once again to the highest rock and took in the volcanic world of ash, prized off the actual top of the peak with the pick of my ice axe and put it in my pocket, and then turned to go back. We ran and slid to the Rambleta one might almost have glissaded on the steen ash. But as I descanded I grew more tired the cold got hold of me again. By the time reached the hut I was done for, and lay on a mattress, glad to get a medicinal drink of brandy touched up with some drops of nux vomica. My heart almost refused to beat, and I came to the conclusion as I lay unable to move for over an hour that climbing even easy mountains over 12,000 feet was not a proper amusement for an invalid. I thought so even when I reached Orotava again that afternoon. after seven hours on a mule, having descended from the Peak by way of La Fortaleza, lood el

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WHORTLEBERRIES ON EXMOOR

" Hurray ! Hurray ?" They all came running out of the village

shool, shouting, whooping the boys snatchg off and throwing up each other's caps. 'Hurra-a-ay!" In more exuberance of joy, close by the churchyard steps, "girt" Jack Bawdon shoved little Tommy Steer up against Priscilla Baker, a'most fit to knock her down 'An' you'd best to look out then to what you be about, John Bawdon. Girt bittle-head! cried Priscilla with sudden anger and a fine accession of dignity. But there was no time to quarrel on that sunny summer afternoon. For the whortleberries-"warts" they called them, and even "hurta"—were turning purple-ripe upon the moor, and the holidays had egun. Those summer holidays, that began upon no fixed date, but were a movable festival, changing according to the season, so that the children might gather the wild harvest of the moorland. There were little more than a score, though they made noise enough for a hundred as they ran down the village street. "Hoor-a-ay!

I have an affection for that Exmoor village street. It is so far-away, so quaint and old-

It runs along the hill-side, with little by ways up the incline, so that the houses stand one behind and above the other. But the squat embattled tower of the old grey church rears higher than them all. Before each cottage is a slanting garden. Ranks of peas and tall scarlet runners, laden now with flowers, as well as beans ready for use, run parallel with the path of flat stones from the front door to the hatch. There are tall holly-hocks, groups of blue monks'-hood, and here and there a fuchsia bush, bearing tiny red flowers less than an inch in length. All sorts of creepers clamber over the white-washed front, and geraniums blind the downstair windows. There is a clothesline, too, from which household clouts and wonderful unmentionable garments flutter gaily in the wind. A faggot pile and a dark prown stack of turves stand close by. The smoke that rises curling out of the chimney is blne and has no smuts.

Down the valley, merrily humming around rocks and boulders, leaps the silver Barle and above the woods and enclosed fields that skirt its course, both before and behind the village, lies the broad moor where the whortleberries grow.

It is quite a little industry this picking of "wurts," though it lasts only about three weeks. No other fruit possesses so unexpected a flavour. None gives so fine a blend with the scald-cream, which is one of the most admirable institutions of the neighbourhood. So there is invariably a great demand. And when the crop is small, why the price goes so much the higher. We must all go "a-wurting." If not for trade, as a sort of a pienic.

I let it be known that a guide was required to point out the most fruitful places. Three applicants for the post came running upon each other's heels-"girt" Jack Bawdon, little Tommy Steer, and Priscilla Baker, who arrived breathless, but three yards in front. Priscilla, in my eyes, is not a beauty. She is fair and florid, with hair like tow, and a broad open face that beams ingenuous innocence I dmired Priscilla for this unmixed candour. After all why not engage all three ? They will be company for each other, and children are not reticent of their psychology. "Well, what is the fee?"

Priscilla is but twelve, and younger than 'girt" Jack Bawdon, who by unconscious association of ideas leads the mind to think of bacon; but she constituted herself spokeswoman at once.

"Be we to have our keep?" "Certainly."

"Be we to pick vor ee, or only to show ee

"To pick for me," I replied at a venture. "I have a-picked a peck," refle ted Priscilla. "But then they was plenty. What would ee zay to a shillon a-piece ?"

"Very well that will -- "

"Or one an' a penny," interrupted Priscilla with convinction. We agreed upon that. The odd penny seem-

ed to give dignity to the transaction. It raised a mere common wage to a professional honorarium. So now we had only to decide where to go. "Girt" Jack Bawdon shouted out, "Why, Winsford Common, to be sure," But a bit of a frown puckered Priscilla's brow, and her thick red lips put on a pout. "I should say Withypool Moor," cried she. To Withypool Moor we went.

We began with a mile of lane. But a glorious lane between walled barks with sheltering beech hedgerows high above. On either hand were bright green ferns and tall purple foxgloves, to which great bumble-bees paid visita, buzzing from flower to flower all up the taper ing stem, and silent only when they crept within to drink, Wild strawberries, with deep orimson fruit, sprang from the crevices, and hung ripening over the mossy stones. Wild raspberries, too, on Lilliputian canes, drawing an ancestry, it may be, from bird carried seed of a more cultured stock, flourished in profusion. "Ah! They do beat the garden ones holler," cried Priscilla. "That they do." And she held out half-a-dozen on her brown palm.

Out of the shady lane, by a narrow pathway up the slope, where bracken grows waist-high after the old heather has been burnt off, we climbed to the ridge of the open, breezy moor. Masses of purple heather and the paler-colour ed ling were in full flower; and growing amongst them, and intermingled everywhere, was the little dark green myrtle-shaped leaf that half-conceals a berry almost the size of a black current, and covered with a thicker bloom than the wild aloe. Honeybees were humming on all sides, and butterflies went flitting by in the sun. Upon the brown hill-andria.

side of next ridge was passing the dark shadow of an August thundercloud.

We picked and picked, stopping only when some incident was thought worthy of my attention. Priscilla's eyes were the quickest. She first took note of the buzzard circling with outspread rounded wings on his way across the moor. She saw the raven too, which "girt" Jack Bawdon said was nothing but a crow. But little Tommy Steer was the hero of the day. He came upon an adder half asleep across a tuft of dry grass, and not having a stick, stamped on it with his hob-nailed boot. "Lank, nasty girt thing !" cried Priscilla. as we gathered round to look at the black diamonds down his back.

At noon we unanimously agreed to investigate the keep. We sat out of the sun beside a stack of brown turves set up to dry. Most of our fingers were purple with the juice of the whortleberies. So were three pairs of lips. In the landscape we could see the whitewashed village whence we came.

"What are you all going to be when you grow up ?"

"I shan't bide here," said "girt" Jack Bawdon. "Ne'et I." cried Priscilla. "Why what is but

woods an' moors and a river a-runnen all the wick alike ?" "I hall go in the Lunnon p'lice when I be a

nan," declared little Tommy Steer. At one end of the village, unnoticed as you pass the street, are two cottages. The doors are broken, the windows are gone, there are holes in the roof, and weeds growing on the thatch. The population has been dwindling for

After all we only picked a quart apiece. But as Priscilla said, "You never can't tell. Maybe we ought to 'a-went to Winsford a'ter all." Wherever she may go that girl is destined to get on in life. She went to Winsford for herself the next day and picked a peck.

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DE LA

RESUME

SITUATION COTONNIERE au 25 août AMÉRIQUE: 1905 1904 Balles Balles Recettes aux ports Semaine ... ... 50,000 33,000 10,196,000 7,189,000 Rec. du 1er. Sept. Export. Angleterre Semaine ... 30,000 9,000 Export. Angleterre du 1er Sept. ... 4,087,000 2,564,000 Export. Continent Semaine ... ... 20,000 Export. Continent. du 1er Sept. ... 4,566,000 3,345,000 Pris par la filature États-Unis . ... 4,485,000 4,145,000 Stock ports ... ... 340,000 85,000 102,000 44.000 Insight Semaine ... Insight du 1 Sept. 13,514,000 10,154,000 Consom. Mondiale Amér. Semaine.. 190,000 81,000 Consom. Mondiale Amér. du 1 Sept. 12,550,000 10,203,000 Vis. supply amér. 1,534,000 455,000 1,888,000 Vis. supply général 771,000 GÉNÉRAL LIVERPOOL : 1905 1904 Balles Balles 27,000 24,000 Ventes Semaine ... 56,000 Forwarded ... ... 46,00 Importation ... 70,000 12,000

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

Exportation ...

Stock ... ...

Flottant . ... ...

Ventes Semaine ...

Forwarded ... ...

Importation...

Exportation ...

Stock ... --

16,000

730,000

80,000

2.900

7.500

11,000

40,000

5,500

ÉGYPTIEN 1905 1904

du mois de septembre 1904 Fàves Graines de coton Coton 2.752 2,954 248 22 471 2,572 3.627 1,985 3,705 1,859 1,925 . 2,080 900 508 463 2,234 5,379 5,120 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 2,980 2.568 4,235 1,043 545 793 3,068 843 4,500 5,933 5,593 1,110 821 150 6,653 3,367 8,126 5,900 8,914 5,850 2,040 640 9,815 4,143 6,483 618 2,538 1,590 12,496 11,145 720

Ard. 160.885 Se 48.578

#### COTON

Exportation du mois de juillet 1905 Angleterre ... ... balles 25,234 4,492 4.606 2,718 Italie ... ... ... ... Allemagne ... ... 4,427 2,663 475 75 Indes ... ... ... ... 50 800 Japon ... ... ... Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie 238

balles 49.155 Pesant cantars 370,111.28 N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angle-terre sont comprises balles 4,650 à destinaSTOOK

Z

CHATWOOD'S

	DELTA LI	GHI	RAI	LWA	Y8, 1	LTD.
100	T	BAFF	ic Reti	ame		a A ta's
1	The week ended	Aug.			04.Inc	. Dec
1	Kilometresopen			30	25	-
		L.E			L.E.	L.E.
	Coaching Goods and	168	5 17	725	-	40
	Sundries	111	3 10	008	105	_
-	Total	279	8 27	183	65	_
	Receipts per kilometres	148				
1	open	327	3 32	92	1	_
	Toal from com- mencement of					
-	half-year 1: *Week ended 6t	3863 h A	2 1299 igust 1	49 86 904.	883	_
ı			AN BRA		CE	
1		40	40	Inc	10080	Dec
I		302	264	8		_
1			314			30
١				15	4	_
I	189	297 1	4464			-
1	Tot. from					- 19 -
-	1st Jan. 25	155 2	23835	189	80	-

#### PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE F	'AO	OLTE"			
Coton Liv. Nov. P.T.	13	30/40	à	14	15/40
Gr. de cot. " 3 mois "	2	-	*	2	10/40
"STELL	AG	-			
Coton Liv. Nov. P.T.	27	20/40	4	28	80/40
Gr. de cot. " 3 mois "	4			4	10/40
נטסעי.	BLE	•			
Coton Liv. Nov.P.T.	8	30/40	à	9	15/40
Gr. de cot. ,, 3 mois ,,	1	15/40	**	1	20/40

TARIF D'EXPORTATION

pour le mois de juillet 1905.

85,000 44,000	DERIGNATION	wates	Prix du mois passé	Prix du mois courant
0,154,000	1.00	direction of	5.B. R.	LR. M.
04.000	Oston 9.	cantar		2 680
81,000	Graines de Coton	ardeb		- 510
0,203,000	n n Hariri p	cantar		- 275
455,000	Bles Saidi at Behern	ardeb		- 990
771,000	Fèves Saidi et Bihéra		1 -	- 945
AL	Lantilles			- 945
1904	Mals			- 855
Balles	07550			- 520
24,000	Pela chiches	ardeb		1 50:
46,000	Petitis pels			1 100
12,000	n concassis w			1 800
9,000	Balbi			1 200
238,000	Bis (avec surb.)	1 4		2 300
12,000	120	killo		
EN	75-1-4			8
1904				- 900
Balles	Farine No. 1 a 8 (80 coques),.	mc	-	
1,800	Sucre blane (en pains) "	cantar		620
6,000	a es (granda more.) es			- 580
3,000	u m (en pendre) No 1		+540	- 480
1,500 21,000	rouge (Farchout)		57	- 280

#### EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

NAME OF COMPANY	Making up Prices Aug. 11	
Central Egypt Exploration Corporation of W. Egypt Egypt. Mines Explor. Synd.	1 13/6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Egyptian Options Egypt. Sudan Minerals Egypt. and Sudan Mining Synd	1 10	14 14
Egypt. Trust and Invest. Nile Goldfields Nile Valley Block E	pm	is is p
Nile Valley (New) North Nile Valley Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd.	25/32 16	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sudan Rapior. (10s. Shares) Sudan Mines Um Rus Gold Mines	3/	dis pa
United African Explor	12	14 14

BRASSERIE DES PYRAMIDES

Etat comparé de la vente de la Bière et de la ler jan. à L.E.11682} L.E. 9680 L.E. 2002; fin juil. GLAGE n. & L.E. 2847 L.B. 14174 L.B. 9294 fin juil. J. 14029 LR 11097 LR 2982

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MESSES. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS. Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.

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Current prices per ton tree on wagon.

90		Per ton	Shg#	Shgu
15	0	Dook amalika	00 0	@ 24.
15	CARDIFF	Best quality Best quality	22.6	and the second second
	NEWCASTLE	Bothal	21.	21.6
55		Cowpen	91.	21.6
10	11	Hastings	20	
);		West Hartley Main		
	9-11	Marry's	20.	0.00
10	Scoren	Bairds	20.	
00	. 11		20.	00 0
	11	Dunlops Best Hamilton Rill		
00	. 11		20,	,, 20 6
10	YORESHIRE	Micklefield	20.	,, 20.6
	LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	20.	,, 20 6
	PATRICE FURL	Anchor	28.6	" "
7	11	Crown	28.6	: =
10		State	28.6	" -
	11	Arrow	28.6	
10	11	Swansea Graigola	28.6	
0	A 11	Swansea Atlantic	286	" Z
20.0	NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	40.	" =
0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Gas Cake	29.	., 80.
		Carlo Carlo	n. e fa	

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